Phinehas Pratt's Descendants with Narratives and Biographies (1622-1980)

Priscilla Lorena Pratt Briggs

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PHINEHAS PRATT'S DESCENDANTS

WITH

NARRATIVES AND BIOGRAPHIES

(1622 - 1980)

by

Priscilla Lorena Pratt Briggs

Rutland, Massachusetts

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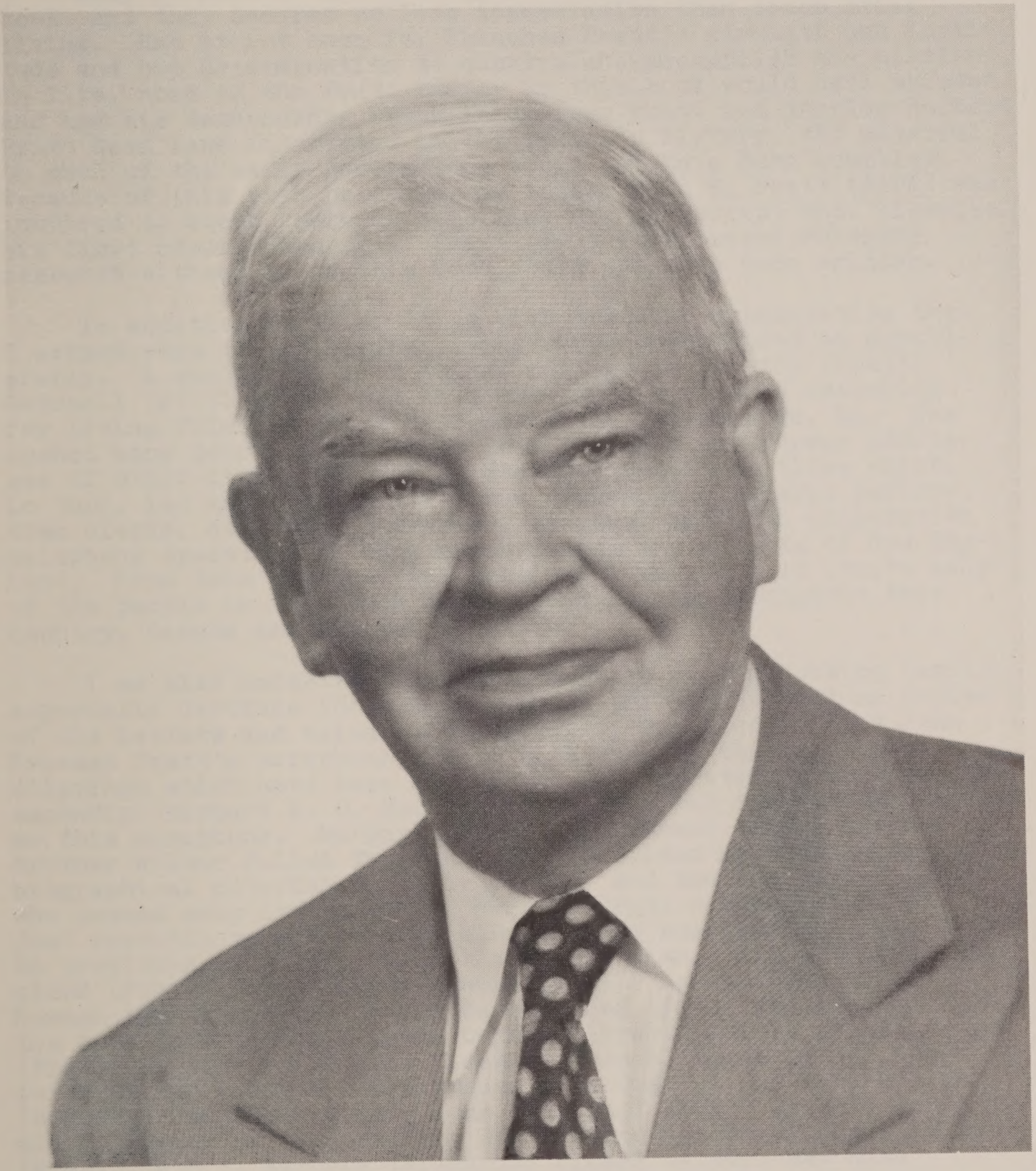

WARD EBER PRATT

My father, Ward Eber Pratt, with obvious family pride, dedication and fortitude, put untold hours into the writing of a manuscript that has become the foundation of this book. With warm feelings toward all those which he included, not only Pratts but allied families as well, he wrote interesting and accurate accounts which provided the backbone to which I and others have been able to add the flesh to create this book. It is with great pride that I dedicate this book to him.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many people who are no longer living contributed to this book, and they deserve no less appreciation than those still living. Had it not been for Phinehas Pratt's strength and fortitude and his determination to survive and accomplish his mission in life, none of the Pratt family in this book would have existed, and had his descendants Franklin Stetson Pratt and Charles Herbert Pratt been less interested in the family's history, the material on much of the early generations would not have been compiled. Because of this rich heritage, my father Ward E. Pratt (#106) was inspired to spend years in compiling his manuscript and, likewise, his first cousin Herbert E. Pratt (#93) contributed valuable research without which this book could not have been written.

In addition to this, it is with grateful appreciation that I acknowledge the following living persons who aided me considerably. A special note of thanks must go to Dorothy (Pratt) Getchell (#205) whom I met only two years ago while searching for living Phinehas Pratt descendants in Southbridge, Ma. She opened many doors by providing me with names and former addresses of other living as well as deceased Pratt relatives which, in turn, led me to contact various newspapers, funeral parlors, town clerks, colleges, libraries, lawyers, and even cooperative telephone operators in many areas inside and outside of New England. From this gathered information, I was able to locate many of the people in this book who are now living throughout this country, Canada and Europe.

I am also indebted to several members of the Hocking family, especially Gertrude (Hocking) Richards (#103) who sent me copies of old letters and valuable manuscripts, and also located John Freeman Pratt's scrapbook filled with many of the newspaper clippings which have been copied and incorporated in my book; and secondly, Richard B. O. Hocking (#170) who was kind enough to lend me this scrapbook. Margaret (Hocking) Trueman (#182) and her brother Wilbur Julien Trueman (#183) provided me with unpublished biographical material on their family, and Burnham Carter (#139) who passed away last year and Herbert Pratt Carter (#149) who just recently passed on were also a great help before their deaths in providing me with data on the Carter clan. Emily (Upton) Wellstood (#241), Helen (Cook) Newman (#145), her husband Wilson L. Newman (#245) and Dr. Robert Carter Cook (#143) provided much of the Cook information. Laura Onnolee (Pratt) Luinis (#165), Joyce (Pratt) Rogers (#267), and Eleanor (French) Morse (#355) were faithful and helpful correspondents throughout, as were Hester (Hocking) Campbell (#171); Joan (Hocking) Kracke (#172); Benjamin F. Runyon (#174); Walter, Richard and Nelson Richards (#185), (#186), (#187); Barbara (Richards) Fishel (#188), and Ruth (Richards) Cole (#189).

Shirley Pizziferri provided the documentation for the material which had been collected by others, and researched new material as well. She edited some sections of the book, and organized the format of the book's structure. Also, the facilities and staffs of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester and the New England Historic Genealogical Society library in Boston must not be overlooked for their valuable research resources and assistance in her work.

The helpfulness of the staff at the Latter Day Saints Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City upon my visit there in 1978, and their encouragement to proceed with the continuation of my father's work was really the spark that started this project, and I am grateful to them as well.

Last, but not least, my husband, Loring Briggs' constant encouragement was extremely appreciated, especially at times when the number of letters that needed to be written seemed insurmountable, plus the constant searching for relatives that more often than not led to dead ends which, in turn, forced me to start all over again via different avenues, all of which understandably left me with the feeling that the entire project was an impossible one. His kind and patient support was invaluable.

EXPLANATION OF NUMBERING SYSTEM

Reading a family history such as this is like reading no other kind of book. Therefore, for those not familiar with the systems used by genealogists, some explanation is necessary.

First of all, this book is divided into two parts; the first part being mainly the statistical data available on each person (birth, marriage, death, etc.), and the second part is biographical. In cases where the biographical data available is rather brief, it is included in Part I along with the statistics, but in cases where much biographical information is available, it will be found in Part II and reference will be made to it in the section of Part I that deals with that person's statistics. The biographical data in Part II is arranged chronologically by the person's Family Member Number, and can also be found by referring to the Index.

Part I is chronological, beginning with the first generation, Phinehas Pratt, and continuing on through to the present generation, one chapter being devoted to each generation with the exception of the 11th, 12th and 13th generations which are combined because there is not enough material on the 12th and 13th generations to warrant a separate chapter.

The numbering system assigns a number to each and every family member, which is the number in italics at the far left of each page on the line opposite that person's name. This number is referred to as the Family Member Number, and each and every time that person is mentioned in the book he or she will be referred to by that same number. Phinehas, Aaron and the three Henry's are given numbers 1 thru 5 to denote each's chronological place in the sequence of the first five generations. For these five generations only, spouses and children are not given Family Member Numbers.

Freeman Pratt, being the progenitor of the sixth generation, is given #6. Here the system changes, for here the book branches out to all of Freeman's known descendants. Therefore, each and every person at that point is assigned a Family Member Number in the order in which they are referred to in the book. For instance, the next person mentioned after Freeman is his wife Polly Lyon, so she is given the number 7. Their children, mentioned next, are assigned numbers 8 thru 18.

These children are the seventh generation. Therefore, in the next chapter when we again pick them up and continue the statistical data on them, we carry their Family Member Number forward and then assign new numbers in sequence for the new people mentioned for the first time. Freeman and Polly's first child Sally, then, was assigned #8 in Chapter VI. In Chapter VII she is still #8, and her husband is given the next new number which is 19 because the last of Freeman and Polly's children was #18.

The arabic numbers in half parentheses, i. e. 1), 2), etc. are simply numbering the children in each family so that it can be seen at a glance how many children are in the family and in what order they were born. Their Family Member Numbers, again, are still to be found in italics at the far left of the page on the same line as their name.

At the beginning of each person's section will be found a name in parentheses followed by a raised number in italics such as (Sally Pratt^{7}). This is, obviously, the parent through which the person in question gains their line of descent, and is also a method of tracing a person back through the book from the end to the beginning.

One caution must be made, and that is that last names are not repeated over and over again throughout the book. For instance, using Sally Pratt as an example again, she married Charles Tower. Therefore, their children, who are numbers 20 thru 30, have the surname of Tower but it is not repeated after each child's name. Their daughter Maria, then, who is #20 and who is the first person in Chapter VIII, is referred to in Chapter VIII as Maria Tower, deriving her blood lineage through her mother Sally (Sally Pratt^{7}), and since Maria married Walter Fox, their children carry the surname of Fox although it is not repeated as such after their given names.

Abbreviations used in this book are standard abbreviations for genealogists and are as follows:

b.	born, birth
d.	died, death
m.	married, marriage
ch.	children
dau.	daughter
s.	son
yrs.	years
mo.	month
coll.	college
grad.	graduate, graduated

States are abbreviated using the traditional abbreviations, and any city or town not followed by a state is assumed to be in Massachusetts. The only exception is when a city and state need to be repeated frequently within the same section, the state is omitted where it is obviously understood.

The sources listed at the end of each section in Part I are abbreviated, but a complete list of the sources in their entirety is provided at the back of the book. It is regrettable that the usual system of footnoting is not practical here because the use of another set of numbers would be simply too confusing. Therefore, it is impossible for the reader to be able to match up specifically which item of information came from specifically which source. Therefore, if anyone should be particularly interested in checking further into any of the sources mentioned, it is suggested that he or she get in touch with the author because much more detailed notes are available.

INTRODUCTION

In 1903, at the age of nineteen, my father Ward Eber Pratt compiled a manuscript of names, dates and narrative about the members of the Pratt family from our immigrant ancestor, Phinehas Pratt, up to that time, a progression of nine generations. It appears that he drew, especially for the earliest generations, from a book privately published in Boston in 1897 entitled Phineas Pratt And Some Of His Descendants.

Phinehas Pratt And Some Of His Descendants was prepared by Franklin Stetson Pratt and Charles Herbert Pratt, Sr., from a manuscript written by their father, Eleazer Franklin Pratt, a sixth generation descendant of Phinehas. That book, which is now out of print, includes much history of our progenitor's life and times, taken from a narrative written by Phinehas Pratt himself.

More recently, my father's first cousin, Herbert Eber Pratt, Sr., also compiled a collection of family facts, including a most interesting account by his father, John Freeman Pratt, of his experiences in the Civil War from his personal diary. This account has been included here as part of Ch. XIV.

Phinehas Pratt's narrative, mentioned above, was first published by Richard Frothingham, Jr. in the Fourth Volume of the Fourth Series of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, and Chapter XIII of this book contains Mr. Frothingham's Introduction to that narrative, followed by the narrative itself which has been translated from its original Old English into a more readable style by my cousin, Herbert E. Pratt, Sr.

Phinehas Pratt, who arrived in America on board the Sparrow in 1622, married Mary Priest, who was a daughter of Digerie Priest, a signer of the Mayflower Compact. The historical significance of the Mayflower Compact and the well-known courage and strength of those early founders of our country has been, I think, at the base of the family pride that has instilled in so many Pratts the desire to record, to perpetuate and to share the history of the family.

Upon the deaths of my father and his cousin, I came into possession, more than twenty years ago, of all the known facts that they had been compiling, as well as numerous photographs, letters and other documents that, unless put together and published, would probably be lost forever. Finally, for all these reasons, I felt compelled to publish and share what I have with other members of this large family, and to complete the project that my father started.

For those younger generations that have never realized the contributions of their ancestors to the forming of this country, such history must be preserved so that they will never lose sight of their proud Pilgraim heritage. What began as a research project for me and has involved countless hours of hard work and many letters with relatives all over this country, has evolved into a labor of love and, it is hoped, a human interest story that is truly personal.

There are two important differences between this book and Phinehas Pratt And Some Of His Descendants, the first being that this book does not confine itself only to the Pratt family name, but it also includes those who married into the Pratt family and, in some cases, carries their lines back to colonial times as well. Also, every bit of information taken from my father's manuscript, from the Phinehas Pratt book, and from Herbert E. Pratt, Sr.'s work has been checked and documented whenever possible. For this I was guided by genealogist Shirley Pizziferri of Rutland, Massachusetts, and although all the original sources named above proved to be extremely accurate, nothing has been stated herein without being corroborated through other sources. Information provided me through correspondence with living persons on their immediate families has been included to the extent that it was given to me, and has been printed as I received it, as I have no reason to doubt their word. However, any information which I received after the final typing of this book was completed shall be included in the Addenda beginning on page 189.

This book does not need to review the events that led up to the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620 or the terrible conditions through which those hardy and brave colonists fought and survived during the first few years at Plymouth Colony. For this, the reader is directed to some of the classic books on the subject; namely, Bradford's History of Plimouth Plantation and Winslow's Good Newes from England.

It is felt, however, that a few words must be said concerning Chapters XIV and XV. The editorials sent to the Southbridge Journal by Eber C. Pratt and those of his younger brother, John F. Pratt, New York City Printer and editorialist, are excellent studies of American history in a very real and personal sense. They are written by young men, caught up in War, one of whom was far away from his home in Southbridge for the first time. Both brothers had limited literary skills and not a great amount of background in writing history. However, they did send periodic editorials home to their respective newspapers, thus providing an "eye-witness" view of the Civil War from which we can learn the social and culturally accepted customs of their time and their place.

Eber's comments and reactions to the "colored" troops, for instance, may be surprising to us now, but the reader is reminded of the time and circumstances in which they were written.

Just as the highly embellished language found in some of the letters written by Clarissa Pratt in 1890 from Turkey sound strange to our ears now, and possibly offensive, attitudes toward race, religion and color have also changed. These letters and editorials provide us with first-hand knowledge concerning a way of life, a style of writing, and an historical outlook for the times in which they were written. Therefore, these dedicated people should not be judged by the language they used or the thoughts they had, which were quite acceptable and apropos for their time in life.

TEXT ERRATA

"PHINEHAS PRATT'S DESCENDANTS WITH NARRATIVES AND BIOGRAPHIES (1622-1980)"

I- Corrections in Roman Numerals in Index:

The Roman Numerals in the Index do not coincide with the Roman Numerals in the book, because the Printers changed the numbering system after they received the text from the author.

II - Corrections in Picture Section::

Printer's errors. In the next to the last page of pictures (group picture), Julia Hocking Truman should appear as Trueman, and Grace Hocking Bunyon should appear as Runyon.

III - Corrections in Text:

P. 3 - Line I "In 1688 he purchased a tract of land", should read: 1685

P. 7 - Line 2 "m. Sarah Fuller in Newton on 30 Sep 1941", should read: 30 Sep 1741

P. 12 - Line 16 "6) Anne (called "Anna"), b. 13 Oct 1780; d. 2 Sep 1800", should read: 6) Anna (called "Polly") b. 13 Oct 1780; d. 7 Mar 1821

P. 12 - Line 22 "8) Henry b. 8 Apr 1785 should read: b. 8 Apr 1784

P. 12 - Lines 39-40 . . ."Hannah was the dau of William and Prudence Lyon of Woodstock, Conn." is incorrect and should have been omitted.

P. 17 - Line 7 re Mary Ellen Phillips,

"d. Woodstock, Conn., 6 June 1803 ae 49", should read: d. 6 June 1893 ae 49

P. 18 - Line 22 "1)Emily, b. 26 June 1847" should read: 26 June 1846

P. 25 - Line 18 "Ellen Greene Brown who was b. in Dighton, Ma., in 1844" should read: b. in Dighton, Ma., 12 April 1843

P. 27 - Line 23-24 "Milton Bradford Phillips was b. in Southbridge on 23 Feb 1836" should read: was b. in Woodstock, Ct. on 23 Feb 1836

P. 28 - Lines 10-11 "Emily Pratt was b. 26 Jun 1847 in the Fiskdale section of Southbridge" should read: Emily Pratt was b. 26 Jun 1846 in the Fiskdale section of Sturbridge

P. 40 - Lines 7-8 re Marjory Bates Pratt "She has been a telegrapher, concert pianist and psychology teacher . ." should read: She has been a calligrapher, concert pianist and psychology teacher...

P. 40 - Line 24 re Milton Hains Phillips children, "Their ch., b. in Westfield, Conn.", should read: Their ch., b. in Westfield, New Jersey

P. 40 - Next to last line on page "William Shumann" should read: William Schumann

P. 41 - Line 9 "3) Walter Willis, Jr., b. 5 May 1908" should read: b. 5 March 1908

P. 44 - Line 20 re Helen Julia Carter "She m. Chapin Brinsmale on 7 Aug 1924" should read: She m. Chapin Brinsmade on 7 Aug 1924

P. 48 - Line 11 re Donald Rushmore "He m. Margaret James (b. 30 Jan 1908)" should read: He m. Margaret James (b. 30 Jan 1910)

P. 51 - Lines 4 & 5 "1) James Ross and 2) Julia Mae, twins, b. 5 May 1942" should read: 1)James Ross b. 30 May 1941 and 2)Julia May b. 6 May 1942

P. 51 - Line 20 "Wilbur Julien Trueman was b. on 23 June 1921" should read: b. 23 Jan 1921

P. 54 - Line 24 re Gerard Glendinning Harris, the following was omitted and should appear here: Gerard G. Harris was the son of Elwood M. and Irene Glendinning Harris

P. 55 - Line 19 "Walter Willis Pratt, Jr. was b. in Stafford Springs, Conn. on 5 May 1908"should read: Walter Willis Pratt, Jr. was b. in North Woodstock, Ct. on 5 March 1908

P. 65 - Line 9 re Laurence Rogers "1)Laurence, b. 26 Mar 1960..." should read: 1) Laurence Pratt, b. 26 Mar 1960

P. 69 - Line 22 re Julia Mae Runyon ... "Julia Mae Runyon ... Was b. on 5 May 1942" should read: Julia May Runyon ... was b. on 6 May 1942

P. 69 - Line 14 re James Ross Runyon "was b. om 5 May 1942" should read: was b. on 30 May 1941

P. 78 - Line 8 re Randal Morse "1)Randall W., b. 16 May 1949.." should read: 1)Randal W., b. 16 May 1949

PART I

CHAPTER I

PHINEHAS PRATT

Phinehas Pratt was born in England about 1590, and was the son of the Reverend Henry Pratt, whose father was John. Either John, or the father of John, was a Frenchman who bore the surname of Plat, or Platt, having fled from France at a time of political unrest. He became an armor-bearer to the Monarch of England, and his name was subsequently changed to Pratt which gets its derivation from the Latin root word meaning a flat, level surface, or meadow.

Henry Pratt, the father of Phinehas, was a nonconformist minister who preached the gospel contrary to the rules of the Established Church of England, and was imprisoned along with over 400 other religious teachers in gloomy, damp jails in England. While there, Henry managed to communicate with his grief-stricken family by writing to them with the blood which he drew from his arm. Abigail Pratt, granddaughter of Phinehas, used to relate this story to her grandchildren. She was very intelligent and had a correct and retentive memory. It is not known whether or not Henry died in prison or was released as an incurable invalid due to the cruel treatment he received in prison.

Phinehas married, at Roxbury, Mass., Mary Priest (1613-1689) who was the daughter of Digerie (or Diggory) Priest, a hatter, and Sarah his wife. Priest died in the "great sickness," in 1621 and Sarah now married for her third husband Cuthbert Cuthbertson, or Godbert Godbertson as he was sometimes called, a pious Hollander who joined Robinson's church at Leyden and came to Plymouth in the ship Ann. It is not known on which ship Sarah and her two daughters, Sarah and Mary, came to Plymouth, but they were not with Digerie when he signed the Mayflower Compact. The widow Sarah, however, was the sister of Isaac Allerton who was chosen Assistant Governor with Bradford from 1621 to 1624.

Phinehas and Mary resided for some time at Weymouth, afterwards at Plymouth, and lastly at Charlestown. The inscription on Phinehas' gravestone, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, states that he died on 19 April 1680, aged "About 90 Yrs," which would put his birth, in England, about 1590. However, a Deposition made by him in 1674 reads as follows:

> *"Phinehas Pratt aged eighty one years or there abouts dus Testifie that the Lands formerly which I did live upon and did enjoy at Plimouth that land or lott Containing twenty*

> *acres or there abouts which lay on the south side of that which was mine was granted by the Court unto m^{r} John Combs and there was no Common between those lands and the said Combs did enjoy that lott and Cut wood upon the land and Sold.*
>
> *Taken upon oath this last day of june 1674*
>
> *Before me*
>
> *Constant Southworth, Asst."*

If we consider his own statement regarding his age as more trustworthy, the year of Phinehas' birth becomes 1593.

Phinehas and Mary had at least nine children, of which something is known about five, but for the purposes of this book, we will concern ourselves with only one--Aaron. For the names of the others, the reader is referred to the drop chart of the Pratt family below.

Sources of the above information were the *__Phinehas Pratt__* *book and the* *__Mayflower Descendant__, Vol. 2, pp. 45-6.*

Phinehas PRATT & Mary PRIEST

John - Samuel - Daniel - Peter - Mary - Joseph - Aaron^{2}- Mercy

Aaron^{2} PRATT m. 1) Sarah PRATT

Henry^{3} PRATT m. Hannah ______

Henry^{4} PRATT m. Sarah FULLER

Henry^{5} PRATT m. Elizabeth MURDOCK

Freeman^{6} PRATT m. Polly Lyon

CHAPTER II

SECOND GENERATION

2. AARON (Phinehas[1]), born in Charlestown in 1654. In 1688, he purchased a tract of land in that part of Hingham then known as the first division of land of Conohasset, embracing eighteen acres of upland. He was married twice:

1) About 1685, to Sarah Pratt, the dau. of Joseph and Sarah Pratt of Weymouth and a descendant of Matthew Pratt. A volume has been printed giving an account of the descendants of this Matthew, which seems to show that he bore no relation to our ancestor. Sarah was born in Weymouth, 31 May 1664, and died in Hingham, 22 July, 1706.
2) Sarah (Wright) Cummings, a widow, of Woburn, on 4 Sep 1707 in Charlestown. She may have been the dau. of Josiah (sometimes written Joseph) and Elizabeth (Hassall) Wright, b. 25 Feb. 1699/70. There was a Sarah Cummings, of Woburn, whose husband was Abraham, of Woburn and Dunstable, who had several children by him, but we don't know for certain that this was Aaron's second wife. Sarah (Wright) Cummings Pratt d. in Cohasset, 25 Dec 1752, at the age of 84.

Aaron d. on 23 Feb 1735/36 at the age of 81, and he is buried in the old burying ground in Cohasset with both his wives.

Quoting from Phinehas Pratt, "the first generation from the Pilgrims did not have even the slight advantages of education which many of their predecessors enjoyed, yet beginning life as a poor man, he supported comfortably and respectably a family of fourteen children, and left his heirs a valuable estate, the result of his own unaided efforts. The house which he built was two stories high, with a gable roof; the lower story was of stone; and the upper portion of wood. The windows were of a small diamond pattern of glass, architecturally known as "quarrels," inserted in leaden sashes. The land whereon he lived for fifty years has always remained in the possession of his descendants. It was on this spot that his son Benjamin Pratt, afterwards Colonial Chief Justice of New York, was born." His Will, dated 1 June 1730 and proved 9 Mar 1736, gives his occupation as farmer.

Aaron's ch., b. in Hingham, by his first wife, were:

3. 1) Henry, b. 5 June 1685.
2) Daniel, b. 2 Feb 1687/88, a blacksmith, settled at Needham.
3) Aaron, b. 10 Mar 1690/91; m. Mary Whitcomb; he res. in Cohasset, where he d. 28 Mar 1767, and was a farmer.
4) Jonathan, b. 6 Nov 1692; a farmer; settled near Aaron in Cohasset.
5) John, b. 4 Mar 1693/94; a tanner; res. in Rehobeth and Taunton.
6) Sarah, b. 23 Oct 1695; m. _____ Webb (or Weebs) of Scituate.
7) Elizabeth, b. 5 Dec 1697; m. (1) in Cohasset, Rev. Nehemiah Hobart on 5 Apr 1739, and (2) in Scituate, Dea. Jonathan Merritt on 6 Apr 1742.

8) Moses, b. 31 Dec 1699, a mariner; m. 3 Oct 1732, Jane, dau. of Thomas and Jane Orcutt. Removed to Boston, and tradition says he d. in Maine.
9) Mary, b. 10 Dec 1701; d. young.
10) Mercy, b. 6 Dec 1703; m. (1) Samuel Orcutt of Hingham (pub. 12 Sep 1724), and (2) Nathaniel Nichols, widr., 26 Oct 1747.
11) Hannah, b. Apr 1706; m. Amos Hovey of Boston.

Aaron's ch., b. in Hingham, by his second wife, were:

12) Abigail, b. 4 Aug 1708; m. Rev. Jonathan Neal, 8 Dec 1741.
13) Phinehas, b. 31 Dec 1709; m. Mary (or Sarah) Lincoln, 28 Jul 1731; was a housewright; moved toward Worcester, and he or his descendants afterwards went to Connecticut.
14) Benjamin, b. 13 Mar 1710/11; Har. Coll. 1737; m. Isabella, dau. of Robert Auchmuty, of Boston. Was a distinguished lawyer and Chief Justice of New York under the Crown.
15) Nathaniel (birth not recorded), was a blacksmith; m. Rachel, dau. of James McFarland, 27 Nov 1735, in Hingham.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Phinehas Pratt, Hist. of Hingham, - N. E. Marr., M. D., Cohassett V. R., Scituate V. R.

CHAPTER III

THIRD GENERATION

3. HENRY (Phinehas*1*, Aaron*2*), born in Hingham, 5 June 1685, and settled first in Newton and later in Needham. He was taxed in Needham in 1716, was selectman and assessor in Needham in 1725-26, 1728-31, and 1734-35, and had a great deal to do with the Needham schools just getting established at that time. He was m. to Hannah _____, and a private record lists a marriage of Henry Prat and ______, _______, at the "latter end of Dec., 1709," in Newton.

The following ch, all b. in Needham, are listed in the Town Records as children of "Henery and Hannah."

1) Oliver (b. record reads "Olever"), b. 4 Dec 1711.
2) Zebediah, b. 25 Nov 1712.
3) Hannah, b. 16 Mar 1714.
4) Noah, b. 10 Sep 1715.
4. 5) Henry, b. 29 Nov 1717.
6) Lemuel, b. 19 Nov 1719.
7) Sarah, b. 10 June 1721.
8) Sybell (b. record reads "Subell"), b. 19 June 1723.
9) Ebenezer, b. 23 Feb 1725.
10) Jeremiah, b. 25 Jul 1726.
11) Silas, b. 23 Mar 1727/8.
12) Moses, b. 27 June 1729.
13) Marcy, b. 16 Mar 1733/4.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Phinehas Pratt, Newton V. R., Midd. Cty. Rec., History of Hingham, Hyde Notebook.

Note: No attempt has been made to follow the descendants of Henry and Hannah, other than their fifth child Henry, beyond the fact of their births, as this book's purpose is merely to carry the direct line from Phinehas through to Freeman^6 and concentrate on the more recent generations. The possibilities for many more future family histories remain, stemming from the rest of Henry and Hannah's family above.

Also, for a discussion of this Henry's death, see the following chapter. No additional information has been located regarding Hannah.

CHAPTER IV

FOURTH GENERATION

4. HENRY (Phinehas[1], Aaron[2], Henry[3]), born in Needham on 29 Nov 1717, and m. Sarah FULLER in Newton on 30 Sep 1941. She was the dau. of Capt. Jonathan and Sarah (Mirick) Fuller, and was b. in Newton on 20 Oct 1720. Their only son was:

5. 1) Henry, b. 14 Feb 1745/6.*

A determination concerning the deaths of Henry[3] and Henry[4] was, at first, evasive. Throughout Herbert Pratt's investigation of the family, he was frustrated by the lack of evidence on this subject, and at one point wrote his cousin Ward Pratt:

> "One thing which I am particularly anxious to have straightened out is the record of the Henry Pratt who was born Nov. 29, 1717, who married Sarah Fuller in 1741 and was the father of the Henry Pratt born Feb. 14, 1746 who fought in the Revolutionary War and started the Old Pratt Homestead near Southbridge. The record of the father of these two Henry's (also Henry Pratt) is very clear and correct, as they are copied from the Town Records in Needham, but, outside of the official record of his birth and the notes Father had of his marriage to Sarah Fuller, I can find no record showing where he lived, where the marriage is recorded, or the names, dates of birth etc. of any of their children excepting the Rev. War Henry."

As far as the author and researcher could find when this book was begun, nothing more had been turned up.

Of course, the marriage of Henry[4] to Sarah Fuller is recorded in the Newton Vital Records, as is the birth of his son, Henry[5]. Deaths of Henry's in Newton, however, list:

(1) Dr. Henry Pratt, 13 Aug 1745 (Gravestone adds "age 28," and a private record lists Henry Prat Jr., d. 20 Aug.)
(2) Henry, _____ Nov 1750.
(3) Henry, _____ June 1769 (from private record)
(4) Henry, s. Oliver dec'd, 27 Aug 1769, a. 24 (from gravestone)

Mrs. Pizziferri then checked the probate records of Middlesex County and found the following:

(1) An Administration, dated 1750, of the estate of Henry Pratt, late of Newton, of which Oliver Pratt (then of Taunton) was appointed Administrator. The documents, which were completed in 1767, list among Henry's heirs a Henry and a Sarah. This has been determined to the administration of Henry^{3} and the same that is listed above as having died in Nov. 1750.

(2) In 1760, Henry Pratt of Newton, fifteen years of age, appointed Amariah Fuller of Newton, yeoman, as his legal guardian. Henry is here referred to as the son of "Henry Pratt, late of Medway."

This document does two things. It links the Henry's mentioned in both documents with Sarah Fuller, the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Mirick) Fuller, because she had a brother Amariah who was b. in Newton on 17 Jul 1729. Also, it tells us that there was a Henry Pratt who lived in Medway.

The records of Medway, which is now in Norfolk County, are now housed in Suffolk County, so Mrs. Pizziferri then checked the Suffolk County Probate Court records. This turned up the following:

(1) An appointment, dated 1745, of Sarah Pratt as Administratrix of the estate of Dr. Henry Pratt, late of Medway.

(2) A Guardianship record dated, at Boston, on 28 June 1748, appointing "Sarah Pratt of Newton" as Guardian to her son "Henry Pratt, a Minor aged about two Years, Son of Henry Pratt Jun^{r}, late of Medway in the County of Suffolk, aforesaid Physician deceased . . ."

(3) A final account of Sarah Pratt's administration of the estate.

(4) An Inventory of the personal estate of said Dr. Pratt which is included herein for the sake of interest.

These documents now prove conclusively that the Henry Pratt who was b. in Newton in 1717, son of "Henery and Hannah" and who m. Sarah Fuller in Newton in 1741 was the father of a Henry Pratt who was b. in Newton in 1745/6. "Dr." Pratt then lived in Medway and died, as the Newton Town Records note, in August 1745. His widow and infant son returned to Newton, probably to the home of the Fuller family, until the young Henry, in 1770, headed west to Southbridge.

This identification of the death of Henry^{4} five years before his father leaves only the question of who the Henry was who died in 1769. Since one entry from the vital records is from a private record and one is from a gravestone (which indicates Henry was the son of Oliver), it is thought that they both refer to the same death. Oliver also had a son named Henry who was also born in 1745/6.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Phinehas Pratt, *Midd. Cty. Records, Needham V. R.,* Middlesex Cty. *Reg. Probate, Suffolk Cty. Reg. of Probate, Medway V. R.*

*At least one more child was born and died in Medway during the years between 1741 and 1745 as follows:

Beulah, d. Dr. Henry and Sarah, b. Mar. 15, 1743.

Esther, d. Dr. Henry and Sarah, d. Feb. 6, 1745, a. 2 yr., 10 mo., 12 d. (Gravestone reads 1744-5).

These two entries from the Medway vital records could be for two children who might have been twins, but no proof exists to substantiate this. It is more likely that both entries refer to the same child by different names.

CHAPTER V

FIFTH GENERATION

5. HENRY (Henry^4), born in Newton, 14 Feb 1745/6, and m. in Newton, Elizabeth MURDOCK, 2 Oct 1769. She was b. in Newton 21 Sep 1750, dau. of Joshua and Esther Child. For more on the MURDOCK family, see Chapter XII.

Henry served in the Revolution from both Massachusetts and Connecticut. In Massachusetts, he appears with the rank of private in Lexington alarm roll of Capt. Timothy Parker's Co., Warner's Reg't., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Sturbridge. Length of service was 14 days, and on December 10, 1776, he enlisted again, this time with the rank of sergeant on the muster and payroll of Capt. Abel Mason's Co., Col. Jonathan Holman's Reg't., stationed at Providence, R. I., and was discharged on January 20, 1777.

The Connecticut record of his service reads, "This is to certify that HENRY PRATT served in the war of the revolution, and the following is said service according to the records of this office: On page 89, "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," appears the following: 'Henry Pratt, a private in 7th Company Captain Daniel Lyon of Woodstock. Enlisted July 10th 1775. Discharged December 14th same year. In Eighth (8th) regiment, Colonel Jedediah Huntington of Norwich. Regiment raised by order of the assembly at the July session 1775. Stationed on the Sound until Sept. 14th when it was ordered to Boston Camps and took post at Roxbury; remained until expiration term of service. In testimony whereof, we have affixed unto, the seal of this office . . ."

On Aug 10, 1898, Henry's great-grandson, John Freeman Pratt (#35) wrote the following in his diary: "My Great Grandfather Henry Pratt and Elizabeth (Murdock) his wife came from Newton, Mass. to Southbridge about 1770. She brought, sewed in her apron, the Apple Seeds from which were raised the trees we as boys used to pick apples from opposite the Pratt homestead now standing. He was a sterling, upright man, she a good, whole-souled woman, and they raised a family of 14 children, 12 of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He entered the Revolutionary War, served faithfully in Captain Lyon's company, etc. Returned at the close of the war and cultivated successfully his farm of 200 acres; died when he was 56 years old of --- fever. Grandmother Murdock lived until 1831, a good and influential woman. When Henry was at the war, a tramp came to the house, opened the door, entered the room, sat down and, knowing that she was alone with three small children insultingly demanded something to eat and accommodations. She took a large fireplace shovel, attacked him and drove him from the house and place, telling him that if he did not get away she would use the gun."

Elizabeth's exact death was on 10 Mar 1831, and Henry's 19 Aug 1801. Their graves are in the Pratt Cemetery in Southbridge.

Their children, all b. in what was then Sturbridge, were:

1) Esther, b. 21 Oct 1770; m. Benjamin Cloyes of Dudley, in Dudley, 21 Aug 1792; d. 9 Nov 1812.
2) Sarah, b. 2 Jun 1772, and d. 31 May 1792 in Sturbridge.
3) Elizabeth, b. 14 Feb 1774; d. 7 Aug 1835.
6. 4) Freeman, b. 19 Dec 1775.
5) Mehitable, b. 25 Oct 1778; m. Alfred Walker 10 Sep 1828; d. 14 Sept 1863.
6) Anne (called "Anna"), b. 13 Oct 1780; d. 2 Sept 1800. She m. Alvin Chamberlain and they moved to Vermont. She is buried in N. Underhill, Vt. Cemetery on Poker Hill Road. After her death, the family migrated to Madison, Wisconsin.
7) Martha (called "Patty"), b. 8 Jul 1782; m. Samuel Farrington on 9 Apr 1811; d. 1 Apr 1871.
8) Henry, b. 8 Apr 1785 and d. in Sturbridge 11 Sep 1802 at age 18 of "garngreen."
9) Charity, b. 5 Mar 1786; m. John Newell in Sturbridge, 4 June 1810, and d. in Southbridge on 9 Jan 1872 at age 85 yr. 10 mo. John Freeman Pratt writes of his great-aunt Charity as a "woman always conscious of the presence of God. I never called upon her when she did not speak to me about my soul; and in such a firm, kindly way that I always loved to hear her. She lived, conscious to the last, 'till she nearly saw her 90th year."
10) Joshua (twin), b. 26 Sept 1787.
11) Caleb (twin), b. 26 Sept 1787; m. Sally Walker 21 Oct 1817; d. 23 Sept 1847.
12) Asa, b. 27 June 1789; m. Bethiah Preston and d. in Southbridge, 27 Dec 1872, at 83 yr, 6 mo. Asa was a farmer and he and Bethiah res. in Ashford, Conn. for a time.
13) Isaac, b. 22 Feb 1791; m. Rebekah Richards 31 Mar 1817.
14) Chester, b. 7 Mar 1793; m. Hannah Healy, in Dudley, 28 Aug 1817. Chester was then a res. of Providence, R. I. Hannah was the dau. of William and Prudence Lyon of Woodstock, Conn.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Phinehas Pratt Book, Sturbridge V. R., Dudley V. R., Newton V. R., Bur. of V. S., Woodstock Genealogies, Mass. Soldiers & Sailors, Connecticut Men, Mehitable's Diary.

CHAPTER VI

SIXTH GENERATION

6. FREEMAN (Henry^5) was born in that part of Southbridge which was then Sturbridge on the 19th of December 1775. Since he was born at the declaration of war at the onset of the Revolution, his name was indicative of the feelings and hopes of his parents at that time.

7. On the 22nd of February 1800, he married Polly LYON whose father also fought in the Revolutionary War. For more about Polly, see the LYON genealogy elsewhere in this book.

Freeman made his living as a farmer and was active in town affairs. He was one of a committee of three that selected the site of the Southbridge Town Hall.

A private diary said on 12 July 1851, "Freeman Pratt had shock," and on 3 July 1855, he died in Southbridge at the age of 79. Polly predeceased him, dying on 9 May 1852 at the age of 71 in Southbridge.

They were the parents of eleven children, all born in the Pratt homestead in Southbridge mentioned elsewhere.

8. 1) Sally, b. 11 Aug 1800.
9. 2) Polly, b. 15 June 1802; d. 7 Oct. 1802.
10. 3) Henry, b. 12 Oct 1803; d. 4 Oct 1804.
11. 4) Abiel Lyon, b. 11 Oct 1805.
12. 5) Lendall Freeman, b. 28 Sep 1807.Lendall is said to have m. Ellen Doughty and d. on 8 Nov 1884 according to family records, but these events have not been located in the public records.
13. 6) Mary May, b. 3 Oct 1809.
14. 7) Henry, b. 2 Nov 1811.
15. 8) Daniel, b. 25 Apr 1814.
16. 9) Clarissa, b. 14 May 1816.
17. 10) Emily, b. 18 May 1818; d. 28 May 1826.
18. 11) Walter, b. 8 Feb 1820.

We quote, again, from John Freeman Pratt's writings: "He (Freeman) raised a family of eleven children, and, like his father, taught them to be honest, truthful and God-loving. All his boys and girls were active and enterprising, and good citizens, sociable neighbors, and good singers. Henry Mason told me that his father used to say to his children 'when we were boys we used to go to the Pratt family, and they were the livliest acquaintenances we had. They were all good singers and we always enjoyed visiting them.' Three of the children, Henry, Walter and Daniel, preached the gospel (beside doing the work necessary to support their families), and were earnest and influential men in their generation. The girls possessed strong religious convictions; and I remember well my aunts Mary and Clarissa as effective exhorters at the time of revival in the Methodist Church. Once when Daniel was conducting a revival service in Woodstock, the old church was crowded and in front sat a noted middle aged infidel, of considerable influence over the young. After a lay exhortation, vividly picturing the condition, in contrast, of the Godly and unrighteous life (and several prayers when all kneeled but the obstinate infidel), Uncle Daniel walked up to him, took him by the collar and said 'God calls you, and it is my duty to tell you that you must give your heart to him now; step to this seat, kneel, and let us pray for you'; he then pulled the man up to him, to a bench, kneeled by him and fervently prayed. The man was converted and lived a good worthy life thereafter. Uncle Daniel succeeded his father Freeman to the farm and lived there a long useful life. His kindly, strong face, and keen, sparkling black eyes, are often before me like a bright picture. At Thanksgiving, we all would assemble at Grandfather's, and such a feast, first of the fruits of the earth from turkey to plum pudding, then of song, from 'Auld Lang Syne' to 'Strike the Cymbal,' it is hard to find now, anywhere at any time."

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Southbridge V. R., Sturbridge V. R., Bureau of V. S., Bowen's Woodstock Genealogies, 1850 Census, Southbridge.

CHAPTER VII

SEVENTH GENERATION

8. SALLY PRATT (Freeman^{6}) was born on the 11th of Aug 1800, the oldest of eleven children, and at the age of 21 she
19. m. Charles TOWER of Petersham, son of Jonas Tower. Sally and Charles moved to Conn. soon after their marriage, and the records of the Eastford Congregational Church show that Sally, Charles, and their three oldest girls were members of that church during the 1830's. By 1842, however, the family had moved back to Mass., and in old age, Sally and Charles lived for a time with their son Lendall and with their dau. Sarah in Southbridge.

Sally d. in Southbridge on 30 Sep 1880 and is bur. in the Pratt Cemetery there. She was so well known as a member of the Pratt family that even upon her death she is listed in the Southbridge records by an erring town clerk as "Sally Pratt" rather than Sally Tower.

Charles d. at the age of 88 on 12 Feb 1882.

Their ch. were:

20. 1) Maria E., b. 17 Jul 1823 in Conn. and baptised on 22 Dec 1833 in the Eastford Cong. Church.
21. 2) Jonas Freeman, named for his two grandfathers, was b. 6 Oct 1824 and d. on 4 Feb 1825 in Rockville, Conn.
22. 3) Sarah Ann, b. 17 Nov 1826 and baptised on 22 Dec 1833 in Eastford Cong. Church.
23. 4) Abiel Freeman, b. 15 July 1828; d. 5 Sept 1829 in Eastford.
24. 5) Frances E., b. 14 Feb 1831 and baptised on 22 Dec 1833 in Eastford Cong. Church.
25. 6) Lendall Pratt, b. 13 Jan 1833.
26. 7) Charles Henry, b. 12 May 1835.
27. 8) Freeman P., b. 13 Feb 1838.
28. 9) Mary L., b. 13 May 1840; d. 5 May 1848 in Petersham as a result of a fall from a beam in the barn of Deacon Peckhavens, age 7 yrs, 11 mo, 22 days.
29. 10) Susan N., b. 23 Jan 1842 in Dudley.
30. 11) Ellen R., b. 17 Mar 1843 in Southbridge.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Eastford Cong. Ch. Rec., Southbridge V. R., Sturbridge V. R., Dudley V. R., Conn. V. R., Bur. of V. S., 1870 and 1880 Census, Southbridge.

* * *

11. ABIEL LYON (Freeman^{6}), was born on the 11th of October
31. 1805, and married for his first wife Alantha PAUL, dau. of Samuel Paul and Margaret Moore of Union, Conn. They were m. in Union on 5 May 1831, and they had one child, Samuel Abiel, who was b. in Union on 10 June 1832. Samuel Abiel d. without issue in New York on 22 July 1861 and is bur. in Southbridge. Alantha, who was b. in Union on 22 Jan 1805, d. at the age of 27 in Union, on 11 June 1832, and
32. Abiel m. for the second time, Hulda GRIGGS in Ashford, Conn. on 9 Apr 1837. Huldah was b. on 23 Oct 1813 in Ashford, the dau. of Huldah (Davison) CARPENTER and John GRIGGS. For more on this family, see the notes on the CARPENTER and GRIGGS families elsewhere in this book.

Abiel was a farmer, but he also built organs. One organ that he built is still in the family and still in working order. The author has recently had the pleasure of playing it. Abiel was organist and choir master for the Southbridge Methodist Church for many years, and a stained glass window with the name Pratt was donated to that church by his brother Daniel.

Abiel and Huldah had 9 more children:

33. 1) Alantha P., b. 21 Sep 1838.
34. 2) Eber Carpenter, b. 18 Jan 1840.
35. 3) John Freeman, b. 4 Dec 1841.
36. 4) Nelson Davison, b. 29 Jun 1844.
37. 5) Huldah Lavinia, b. 15 May 1846, and d. at age 2 on 20 Mar 1848; bur. in Oak Ridge Cem., Southbridge.
38. 6) Julia Carpenter, b. 7 Mar 1848.
39. 7) Clarissa Huldah, b. 24 Sep 1854.
40. 8) Dana Joseph, b. 3 June 1857.
41. 9) Mary Abigail, b. 21 Mar 1859.

Abiel d. in Southbridge on 19 Aug 1868 and Huldah d., also in Southbridge, on 7 Mar 1886. They are bur. in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Southbridge.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Southbridge V. R., Sturbridge V. R., Conn. V. R., Ashford, Conn. V. R., Bowen's Woodstock Genealogies, 1850 & 1860 Census, Bur. of V. S., Eastford Cong. Ch. Rec., General Lyon Cem. Epitaphs, Old Cemetery Epitaphs, Carpenter Memorial.

* * *

13. MARY MAY (Freeman^{6}) was b. 3 Oct 1809 in the Old Pratt Homestead in Southbridge, and m. on 25 Aug 1834, Schuyler Carroll
42. PHILLIPS. Schuyler was b. in Woodstock on 26 Apr 1809, son of Jeremiah Phillips and Zerviah Marcy.

Mary and Schuyler moved to Brooklyn, N. Y. and their ch. were:

43. 1) Milton Bradford Phillips, b. 23 Feb 1836.

44. 2) Emily Pratt Phillips, b. 4 Oct 1844; m. Chester Davis Burrows, Jr. on 6 Nov 1867 and d. on 30 Apr 1926.

45. 3) Mary Ellen Phillips (twin), b. 4 Oct 1844; d. Woodstock, Conn., 6 June 1803, ae. 49.

Mary May d. in New York on 17 Jan 1856, age 47, and Schuyler d. in Woodstock on 1 Sep 1888 at 79.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Herbert Pratt Ms., Southbridge V. R., Bowen's Woodstock Genealogies, corresp. with living descendants.

* * *

14.
46. HENRY (Freeman^6) was b. 2 Nov 1811 and m. Louisa V. SMITH who was b. on 7 Nov 1811 in Bangor, Me., dau. of Dr. John Smith and Margaret Campbell. Henry became a minister, and d. in Springfield on 17 Jan 1883 of heart disease. His widow Louisa d. on 11 Dec 1899 in Springfield and is bur. there. No known ch. were b. of this union.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Sturbridge V. R., Bur. of V. S.

* * *

15.
47. DANIEL LYON (Freeman^6) was b. 25 Apr 1814, and on the 10th of Feb 1842, he m. in Ashford, Conn., Louisa L. GRIGGS, dau. of Parley Griggs and Waitey Phillips. Daniel was a successful farmer, but was also a practicing minister. He d. in Southbridge at the age of 77 on 26 Jan 1892, and Louisa d. on 26 Mar 1901 at the age of 80.

Daniel and Louisa had no ch. of their own, but a nephew of Louisa's, John Phillips Griggs, Jr., lived with them for a while, and in 1901 he and Emily L. Sherman were left the Pratt homestead by Daniel's widow, Louisa. It later came back into the immediate Pratt family's hands through Walter Pratt. For more on the GRIGGS family, see Chapter XII, and more on the Homestead, see Chapter XVI.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms.; Southbridge V. R.; Ashford, Conn. V. R.; 1850, 1860 & 1880 Censuses, Southbridge; Worc. Cty. Probate Rec.

* * *

16. CLARISSA LYON (Freeman^6) was b. on 14 May 1816, and on
48. 4 Jan 1835, she m. Henry SMITH, said to be of Wales, Mass., the son of Dr. Henry Smith. They had one son:

49. 1) Henry, b. Wales, 13 Feb 1836.

On the 28th of Feb 1837, Henry the father d., and Clarissa
50. m. 2) Dana G. ROBINSON in Southbridge on 12 Feb 1843. Dana was b. in Lisbon, Conn., the son of Stephen Robinson of Dudley and Anna of Thompson, Conn. Clarissa and Dana had no ch. They lived for a while in Webster and both d. there, Clarissa on 24 Nov 1881 at the age of 65, and Dana on 25 May 1883, also at 65.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms.; Southbridge V. R.; Bur. of V. S.; Woodstock P. R.

* * *

18. WALTER (Freeman^6) was b. on 8 Feb 1820. On 31 Aug 1845,
51. he m. Mary Anne DRAKE, b. in E. Mansfield on 31 Dec 1818, dau. of Simeon Drake and Eunice Fuller.

Walter was a clergyman and they lived, for a time, in Boston where he d. on 22 Mar 1865. His obituary is included in this book. Mary Anne lived to be 90 yrs. old, and d. in Boston on 11 Apr 1908.

They had 4 ch:

52. 1) Emily, b. 26 June 1847.
53. 2) Walter, b. 1851; d. 25 Feb 1854 at age 3.
54. 3) Freeman; nothing further known.
55. 4) William Lee, b. 9 June 1852.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms.; Southbridge V. R.; Bur. of V. S.; 1850 Census; corresp. with Dorothy P. Getchell, living desc.

* * *

CHAPTER VIII

EIGHTH GENERATION

20. MARIA E. TOWER (Sally^7) was b. in Rockville, Conn. on 17 Jul 1823 and bapt. in the Eastford Cong. Ch. on 22 Dec 1833. On 22 Aug 1842, in Dudley, Mass., she m. Walter W.
56. FOX of Pomfret, Conn., and they had 2 ch.:

57. 1) Walter T., b. 19 May 1843.
58. 2) Franklin W., b. 6 Aug 1844.

Maria d. in Southbridge on 3 May 1851 at 27 yrs. old.

SOURCES: *Ward Pratt Ms., Dudley V. R., Eastford Cong. Ch. Rec., Bur. of V. S., Woodstock V. R.*

* * *

22. SARAH ANN TOWER (Sally^7) was b. in Southbridge on 17 Nov 1826 and bapt. in the Eastford Cong. Church on 22 Dec 1833.
59. On 12 Jan 1846, in Sturbridge, she m. Daniel Foster WALCOTT, a shoe maker, b. Southbridge 14 Apr 1823, son of P. B. Walcott and Isabella Foster of Dudley and New Braintree, respectively.

On 22 Dec 1895, Daniel d. in Southbridge, and Sarah lived her last days in Sterling. She d. on 11 Feb 1910 at the age of 83, and was attended at her d. at Burbank Hospital in Fitchburg by her nephew, Dr. Freeman A. Tower.

Sarah and Daniel had no ch., but for a time Sarah cared for her neice and nephew Ida and Lendall.

SOURCES: *Ward Pratt Ms., Sturbridge V. R., Bur. of V. S., Eastford Cong. Ch. Rec.*

* * *

24. FRANCES E. TOWER (Sally^7) was b. in Eastford, Conn. on 14 Feb 1831 and was bapt. there on 22 Dec 1833. On 17 Sep 1851,
60. in Southbridge, she m. Lyman U. WILLIAMS, b. in Conn. in 1824, son of David Williams. Lyman made his living as a shoemaker, and in 1860 this family was living with Charles and Lizzie Tower in Sturbridge. Their sons were:

61. 1) David T., b. 2 May 1853.

62. 2) Charles H., b. 6 Jun 1856.
63. 3) Lyman F., b. 28 Feb 1864.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Eastford Cong. Ch. Rec., Bur. of V. S., 1860 Census, Sturbridge

* * *

25. LENDAL PRATT TOWER (Sally^7) was b. in Eastford, Conn. 13 Jan
64. 1833. On 27 Mar 1856, he m. 1) Debby Ann BOTTOM (b. 6 Feb 1826, dau. of Jedd Bottom) in Southbridge, and they had a dau., and possibly a son who d. in infancy.

65. 1) Mariette Pamelia, b. 14 Apr 1857.

On 6 Dec 1867, at the age of 41, Debby Ann died, and Lendal
66. m. 2) Henrietta Ellen BRAMAN (b. Blanford, Mass. on 14 Apr 1847, dau. of Rev. W. A. and Harriet Braman). They were m. in Southbridge on 13 March 1870 and Henrietta's father performed the ceremony. Lendal and Henrietta had 2 ch.:

1) Flora (or Hattie), b. 20 Jan 1875 and d. in Southbridge on 12 Feb 1879.
67. 2) Freeman Augustus, b. 5 Mar 1877 in Southbridge (Westville).

Lendal and his family lived with his brother Charles' family in Worcester in 1880, but later moved to Sterling where Lendal d. on 4 Jul 1915, attended by his son, Dr. Freeman A. Tower. Henrietta d. in 1921, and both are bur. in Cookshire Cemetery in Sterling.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., Woodstock V. R., Cookshire Cem. Rec., 1860, 1870 & 1880 Census, Southbridge & Worcester.

* * *

26. CHARLES HENRY TOWER (Sally^7) was b. in Eastford on 12 May 1835, and on 12 May 1860, in Sturbridge, he m. Mary Eliza-
68. beth MULLANEY (b. in Ireland on 8 Oct 1835, dau. of Michael G. and Mary Mullaney). Charles and "Lizzie" as she was called, had 2 ch.:

69. 1) Ida Lincoln, b. 28 Feb 1861 and d. 8 Nov 1880; bur. Hope Cem., Worcester.
70. 2) Charles Lendal, b. 17 Oct 1863.

After Lizzie d. in No. Brookfield on 8 Jun 1869 at the age of 33, the children were cared for by their Aunts Susan (#29) and Sarah (#22) until Charles m. for the second time, Mary

71. Amelia BRAMAN, his brother Lendal's sister-in-law. Mary Amelia was b. in Coleraine on 20 Sep 1848, dau. of William and Harriet Braman.

Charles and Mary had 2 ch.:

72. 1) William Braman, b. 4 Sep 1872.
73. 2) Emma May, b. 28 Apr 1878.

Charles was a mechanic and a shoemaker, and he and Mary lived in Worcester in 1880 and 1900. On 11 Dec 1901, Charles d. at the age of 66, and Mary d. in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on 3 Dec 1935. They are both bur. in Hope Cemetery in Worcester.

SOURCES: *Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., Hope Cem. Rec., 1860, 1870, 1880 & 1900 Census, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Worcester; Coleraine V. R.*

* * *

27. FREEMAN PRATT TOWER (Sally^7) was b. in Eastford, Conn. 13 Feb
74. 1838, and on 20 Aug 1863, in Barre, he m. Julia A. CLEVELAND (b. Warren on 22 Jan 1840, dau. of Newcomb and Sophrona Cleveland). Freeman was a clergyman and res. for a time in Chester, Conn. They had 3 ch.:

75. 1) a son, b. 20 Jun 1864 and d. same day.
76. 2) Florence Hamilton, b. 22 Aug 1870 and d. 5 Sep 1870.
77. 3) Olin Freeman, b. 19 Mar 1872.

Freeman d. in Everett on 12 Dec 1911 at the age of 73, and Julia d. on 13 Jul 1893 in Helena, Mont. They are both bur. in Hope Cemetery in Worcester.

SOURCES: *Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., Hope Cem. Rec., Barre V. R., Warren V. R.*

* * *

29. SUSAN N. TOWER (Sally^7) was b. in Dudley on 23 Jan 1842,
78. and on 3 Apr 1862, in Southbridge, she m. John B. BLODGETT. John was b. in Holland, Mass. in 1840, son of Winthrop B. and Elizabeth Blodgett, and in 1860 was a teacher, residing with Sarah and Daniel Woolcott (#22 & #59). John enlisted in the Civil War, however, and d. on 26 Sep 1864 in Newbern, N. C. of yellow fever. No ch. were b. of this marriage.

Susan also taught school, and d. in No. Brookfield on 15 Oct 1869 at 27 years old. An interesting obituary of her life can be found in Chapter XV.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., Dudley V. R., 1860 Census of Southbridge, Mass. Soldiers & Sailors of the Civil War.

* * *

30. ELLEN R. TOWER (Sally^7), also called "Nellie," was b. in Southbridge on 17 Mar 1843, and on 6 Jun 1868, in Southbridge, she m. Warren Waldo GOODELL (b. Dudley, son of Warren and Clarinda Goodell). Warren was a widower and a manufacturer, and they were m. by the Rev. W. A. Braman. One son is known to have been b. to Ellen and Warren:

79.

80. 1) Herbert Waldo, b. 23 Sep 1872.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S.

* * *

33. ALANTHA PAUL PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 21 Sep 1838. She and her husband led a busy and devoted life, and many items pertaining to both of them can be found in Chapter XV.

81. Alantha's husband was Samuel Thomson CARTER, D. D., son of Robert Carter, a famous New York book publisher, and Jane Thomson. He was b. in New York City on 22 Jul 1840, and d. at Plainfield, N. J. on Monday, 9 Jan 1928.

Alantha d. of scarlet fever on 7 Oct 1874, and her funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. on October 9th. Rev. Wm. W. Knox, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, preached the sermon; Rev. J. P. Knox, Rev. Mr. Steward, Rev. Mr. Warriner and Rev. J. McDougall took part in the services.

On her death bed, Alantha gave her brother John a sum of money with the request that he buy something for each of his children as a remembrance of her. He carried out the request by purchasing five beautiful Bibles, on the fly leaf of each one noting the above incident.

Alantha and Samuel had 7 ch., all b. in Huntington, N. Y.:

82. 1) Robert Eber, b. 18 May 1865.

83. 2) Samuel Thomson, Jr., b. 28 Aug 1866.
84. 3) Alice, b. 8 Apr 1868.
85. 4) George Herbert, b. 3 Sep 1869.
86. 5) Julia, b. 19 Feb 1871.
87. 6) Thomas, b. 3 Sep 1872; d. 2 Jan 1874.
88. 7) William Cochran, b. 20 Jul 1874; d. 19 Sep 1875.

After Alantha's d., Rev. Carter m. 2) Emma DOWNS who was b. in Huntington, L. I., N. Y. on 16 Apr 1844. She d. in Jun 1907, age 63, and Rev. Carter then m. 3) Mrs. Susan HALL.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., HEP Ms., Corresp. with living descendants.

* * *

34. EBER CARPENTER PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 18 Jan 1840 and is said to have been named for a friend of the family, Pastor Eber Carpenter of the Congregational Church of Southbridge.

On receiving a report (which later proved false) that his brother John had been killed on the field of battle in the Civil War, he immediately enlisted "to avenge his brother's death." He was soon commissioned a Lieutenant and was assigned to the 6th U. S. Colored Troops. While restive under the humdrum duty of guarding military stores at Yorktown, he composed a new tune for the hymn "A Charge to Keep I Have," which he called "Yorktown." While leading his regiment in a charge at the battle of Missionary Ridge (his only battle), a "minnie ball" passed through his leg, killing his horse. (Sept. 29, 1864) He was found on the battlefield later, his leg being amputated about 8 hrs. after being wounded, in a little tent near the River at Deep Bottom. Blood poisoning set in, and he d. on 15 Dec 1864. A remarkable coincidence is that his brother John, who in the meantime had been discharged from the service on account of disabilities he had received, had enlisted in the Christian Commission to help take care of the wounded soldiers at hospitals. It so happened that he was at Yorktown when his brother Eber was brought in, and he nursed him until he finally closed his eyes in death.

The editorials which Eber wrote at the front and sent back to his hometown newspaper are included here as part of Chapter XIV which is devoted entirely to this brave soldier.

89. Before enlisting, Eber m. Clara Adelia McGLATHRY in Worcester, on 14 Aug 1862, and Rev. Richardson performed the ceremony. Clara was b. in Frankfort, Me., dau. of William

Henry and Flavilla (James) McGlathry. When she became a widow, Clara m. 2) Charles HARDON, a clergyman from Mansfield. They had one child, a dau. Rachel Elizabeth, who d. at 5 months old, and Clara herself d. in Lowell on 13 Mar 1870 of consumption at the age of 28.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Trueman Ms., Bur. of V. S.

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35. JOHN FREEMAN PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 4 Dec 1841. At the age of 18, he went to New York where he was employed as a printer at the outbreak of the Civil War. His son, Herbert Eber Pratt, wrote of him, ". . . he was a great lover of the out-of-doors, being extremely fond of hunting and fishing, particularly in the 'wilds.'" After the Civil War, he settled in New York and was very active in church work, particularly music, and led the congregational singing as well as directing the choir, in many of the largest New York City churches. He also organized many "Old Folks Concerts" and other entertainments. A summary of John Freeman's Civil War experiences, including editorials written by him and sent to the Southbridge newspapers, are included in Chapter XIV.

John Freeman m. on 30 Oct 1867 in Brooklyn, N. Y., Laura
90. FITCH, the dau. of _____ Fitch and Armilla Swan, who was b. on 13 Aug 1845. "While a complete record of her ancestry is not available," wrote her son Herbert, "it is an historical fact that Henry Fitch, one of her ancestors, was actually the inventor of the steamboat, credit for which has generally been given to Robert Fulton; a decade or so prior to the time when Fulton constructed and tried out his steamboat the 'Claremont' on the Hudson River, Henry Fitch made a small boat, propelled by a steam engine, which was successfully operated in extensive tests, carrying freight and passengers; the demands for such service, in those early days however was not sufficient fo justify larger boats and regular operation."

John and Laura had 5 ch.:

91. 1) Laura Frances, b. 17 Oct 1868.
92. 2) Charles Howard, b. 24 May 1870.
93. 3) Herbert Eber, b. 8 Nov 1872.
94. 4) John Burnett, b. 28 Dec 1874.
95. 5) Alice Freeman, b. 22 Feb 1883.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., HEP Ms., Corresp. with living descendants

36. NELSON DAVISON PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 29 Jun 1844. Nelson had a good school record and later became a ready and effective public speaker. He was employed as a telegraph operator, a vice-principal in Yonkers, N. Y. for two years, and after working in stores in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, he went to Cleveland to enter the iron business in which he continued the rest of his life. He later made his home in Evanston, Ill, where, as elsewhere, he was greatly interested in musical organizations, the church, and the Y. M. C. A. He was for years a superintendent of the railroad mission work. He was a man of remarkable character, an ardent church worker, with an unusually wide acquaintance, numbering among his intimate friends such men as the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was often entertained at Nelson's home when he visited Chicago.

Nelson m., on 20 Mar 1869, in East Greenwich, R. I.,
96. Ellen Greene BROWN who was b. in Dighton, Mass. in 1844, dau. of Roland G. and Lucy Hathaway Brown. Nelson and "Nellie" as she was called, had 2 ch.:

97. 1) William Edward, b. 22 Dec 1870.
98. 2) Mary Porter, b. 23 Apr 1874.

Nelson d. in Evanston, Ill. on 22 May 1914, and his wife d. at the age of 88 on 27 Dec 1931. Chapter XV includes more interesting items about Nelson.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Trueman Ms., HEP Ms., Southbridge V. R., Corresp. with living descendants

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38. JULIA CARPENTER PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 7 Mar 1848. An account of her life, written by her family, can be found in Chapter XV.

On 26 Sep 1871, she m. Dr. William Francis HOCKING in Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. He was b. in Brantford, Ontario, on 8 Jan 1839, the son of William Hocking and Grace Colemar. Their ch. were:

99. 1) William Ernest, b. 10 Aug 1873.
100. 2) Grace Louise, b. 28 Sep 1875.
101. 3) Mary Alantha (Allie), b. 27 Sep 1877.
102. 4) Julia Clarissa, b. 3 Nov 1880.
103. 5) Gertrude Emily, b. 16 Sep 1886.
104. 6) Abiel Hocking, b. 7 Sep 1879; d. 13 Sep 1879.

Julia d. in LaGrange, Ill, on Christmas Day, 1936, and her obituary is also in Chapter XV. William Hocking d. in Boone, Iowa, on 9 Jan 1903.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., HEP Ms., Corresp. with living descendants

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39. CLARISSA HULDAH PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 24 Sep 1854, and never married. She became a foreign missionary, and an insight into her life can be gained by reading articles published in the Southbridge newspaper, written by her, copies of which will be found in Chapter XV. Her experiences as a missionary in Turkey, where she had many narrow escapes while working with Turks and Armenians, are fascinating and enlightening.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Trueman Ms.

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40. DANA JOSEPH PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 3 Jun 1857, and was the father of Ward Eber Pratt to whom this book is dedicated and the grandfather of Priscilla Lorena (Pratt) Briggs, the author.

105. On 29 Aug 1883, Dana m. 1) Sarah Cornelia NUTTING in North Brookfield. She was b. in No. Brookfield on 29 Aug 1860 (and m. on her birthday), the dau. of Calvin Ward and Mary Smith (Poland) Nutting.

Dana and Sarah had 3 ch.:

106. 1) Ward Eber, b. 19 Dec 1884.
107. 2) William Monroe, b. 11 Nov 1889; d. 2 Jan 1892 of scarlet fever.
108. 3) Carroll Cornelius, b. 27 Apr 1894.

Sarah d. at the age of 33, however, on 25 May 1894 in No. Brookfield, leaving two small children, and Dana m. 2) Grace Marie MUZZY in Spencer on 19 Nov 1896. Grace was b. on 19 Nov 1870 in Spencer (and m. on her birthday), the dau. of Charles and Bessie Cummings Muzzy. They had no children.

Dana d. on 29 May 1914 in Worcester, and Grace on 4 Oct 1914. They are bur. in Walnut Grove Cemetery in No. Brookfield.

An obituary of Dana, as well as many other interesting items, can be found in Chapter XV. The author is also in possession of much information on the Nutting and Poland families which is not included in this book.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., the author.

* * *

41. MARY ABIGAIL PRATT (Abiel^7) was b. in Southbridge on 21 Mar 1859. Mary was another of the Pratt girls with a most remarkable disposition and character. She had extremely artistic taste, painting many beautiful works of art and composing inspiring verses. She graduated from Wellesley College with high honors.

109. At the age of 57, Mary m. Edwin Perry ALLEN, a widower with two sons, Henry Allen and Edwin Allen. Edwin, Sr. was born in Lisbon, Conn., the son of Merril and Lydia A. (Perry) Allen. Both Edwin and Mary were res. of Pomfret, Conn. at the time of their marriage, 14 Feb 1917, but the marriage took place at the home of Mary's nephew, Ward Eber Pratt.

Edwin d. in Worcester on 14 Nov 1922 and Mary in Wallingford, Conn. on 2 Jan 1944. Her obituary and other items about her are in Chapter XV.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Worcester V. R., Southbridge V. R., the author.

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43. MILTON BRADFORD PHILLIPS (Mary May Pratt^7) was b. in
110. Southbridge on 23 Feb 1836. He m. Mary Hester (Marsh) Shipman, a widow, on 11 Oct 1865. She was b. in N. Y. C. on 15 Oct 1839, dau. of John R. and Sarah (Mott) MARSH. Milton and Mary's ch., all b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., were:

111. 1) Milton Hains, b. 20 June 1870.
112. 2) Irving Dresser, b. 14 May 1873; m. Janet Cook Bloom (b. Brooklyn, N. Y. on 6 Feb 1868, dau. of Charles Frederick and Margaret A. (Cameron) Bloom. No issue.

Milton d. 29 Aug 1899 in Centre Moriches, L. I., N. Y.; Mary on 25 Sep 1913.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., D. A. R. Rec'ds, Lyon Memorial

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49. HENRY SMITH (Clarissa Pratt^7) was b. in Wales on 13 Feb 1836. He was a practicing physician of some prominence and he m. Sarah DAVIS of Dudley.

113. Henry d. in Webster and Sarah in Everett in 1910. Their ch. were:

114. 1) Clarissa M., b. 1858.
115. 2) Henry C., b. 6 Sep 1867.
116. 3) Della, b. 30 Sep 1873.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms.

* * *

52. EMILY PRATT (Walter Pratt^7) was b. 26 Jun 1847 in the Fiskdale section of Southbridge. Emily's middle name was Fuller, from her maternal grandmother, Eunice Fuller, who was a descendant of the Mayflower Fuller.

117. On 13 Aug 1878, she m. Alfred Dunham WHITE in E. Mansfield. Alfred was a straw presser at the time of his marriage, and was b. 30 Nov 1848 in Mansfield, son of Franklin A. White, a nail manufacturer, and Chloe Ann Dunham, a school teacher.

They had one child:

118. 1) Sara Louise

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., Southbridge V. R., living des'ts.

* * *

55. WILLIAM LEE PRATT (Walter Pratt^7) was b. in Brimfield on 9 Jun 1852. He was a banker and, apparently, lived comfortably.
119. He m. three times. 1) Eva Jane MORSE in Southbridge on 24 Dec 1873. Eva was b. in Southbridge on 11 Oct 1853, dau. of Willis and Mary Lucy MORSE, and d. in Chelsea on 18 Feb 1875, at the age of 21 after giving birth to a son:

120. 1) Walter Willis, b. 8 Feb 1875.

121. William then m. 2) Mary E. ADDISON in Chelsea on 18 Mar 1880. Mary was b. in Chelsea in 1858, dau. of James and Margaret ADDISON. They had 2 sons:

122. 2) Lee, of whom nothing further is known.
123. 3) Chester Pratt

On 10 Nov 1887, William m. for his third wife, Elizabeth D.
124. SEARS, dau. of Silas and Mercie H. Sears.

William succumbed to pneumonia at Boston City Hospital on 22 Jan 1917 at the age of 64.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., living desc'ts.

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CHAPTER IX

NINTH GENERATION

65. MARIETTE PAMELIA (Lendal Tower[8]) was b. 14 Apr 1857 in Southbridge, and never married. She made her living as a dressmaker in Southbridge; in 1896-97 she was located on Pleasant Street. She d. in 1916 and is bur. in Cookshire Cem. in Sterling.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., 1896-97 City Dir'y., Southbridge, Cookshire Cem. Rec'ds.

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67. FREEMAN AUGUSTUS TOWER (Lendal Tower[8]) was b. in Southbridge on 5 Mar 1877. We know he became a doctor, but we have been unable to trace him.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms.

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70.
125. CHARLES LENDAL TOWER (Charles Tower[8]) was b. in Dedham on 17 Oct 1863. He m. Ada Bartlett BRAMAN in Worcester on 18 May 1887. Ada was his step-mother's sister, and was b. in Marblehead on 23 Sep 1861, dau. of William A. and Harriet Bartlett BRAMAN.

Charles was an optician and resided for most of his life in Everett. In the 1920's, he was Vice President of Pinkham & Smith Co. in Boston. He and Ada had 3 ch.:

126. 1) Carl William, b. 24 Oct 1890.
127. 2) Roland Braman, b. 6 Sep 1897.
128. 3) Bertha E., b. 29 Jun 1901; d. 4 Dec 1902.

Charles d. in Everett on 3 Aug 1928 at the age of 64, and Ada d. in Chicago on 17 May 1943, but is bur. in Hope Cem. in Worcester.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., 1900 Census, Boston City Dir'y, Hope Cem. Rec'ds.

* * *

72. 129. WILLIAM BRAMAN TOWER (Charles Tower[8]) was b. in No. Brookfield on 4 Sep 1872, and m. Estelle HUNTER of Newburgh, N. Y. on 30 Aug 1905. He was a minister, and is bur. in Hope Cem. in Worcester.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., 1880 Census, Hope Cem. Rec'ds.

* * *

73. EMMA MAY TOWER (Charles Tower[8]) was b. in No. Brookfield on 28 Apr 1878, and on 27 Sep 1904, in Everett, she m. Robert
130. ANDREWS of New York City. Robert was the son of Robert and Jane (McPherson) ANDREWS, and he was a printer. Emma and Robert had:

131. 1) Raymond Douglas, b. 8 Oct 1905.

Emma d. in Albany, N. Y. on 23 Jul 1913 at 35 yrs. old, and is bur. in Hope Cem., Worcester.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Bur. of V. S., 1880 Census, Hope Cem. Rec'ds.

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77. OLIN FREEMAN TOWER (Freeman Tower[8]) was b. on 19 Mar 1872, and m. Elizabeth WILLIAMS on 21 Jun 1899 in New Britain, Conn.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms.

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82. 132. ROBERT EBER CARTER (Alantha Pratt[8]) was b. in Yonkers, N. Y. on 18 May 1865. He m. Emma STERLING in Bridgeport, Conn. on 16 Oct 1890. Emma was the dau. of Edward Sterling and Rebecca Hawley of Bridgeport. Robert and Emma lived in Penn., N. Conn., and N. Y., and had 4 ch.:

133. 1) Alice, b. 4 Jul 1891.
134. 2) Edward Sterling, b. 27 Feb 1894.
135. 3) Helen Julia, b. 23 Feb 1895.
136. 4) Rebecca Burr, b. 29 Apr 1899.

Robert was a grad. of Princeton Univ. and was a minister. He d. in 1945 and Emma d. in 1947, both in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., living desc'ts.

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83. SAMUEL THOMSON CARTER, JR. (Alantha Pratt^{8}), was b. in
137. Yonkers, N. Y. on 28 Aug 1866, and m. Annie Washburn BURNHAM of Morristown, N. J. in Morristown on 21 Nov 1896. Annie was b. in Brockton in 1868, but her parents d. when she was very young, and at 5 yrs. old she was adopted by Frederick Gordon BURNHAM of Morristown. She and Samuel had 3 ch:

138. 1) Gladys, b. 6 Oct 1898.
139. 2) Burnham, b. 21 Mar 1901.
140. 3) Samuel T. III, b. 6 Oct 1904.

Samuel d. in Plainfield, N. J. on 22 Mar 1943, and Annie in Cornish, N. H. on 3 Dec 1966.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., living desc's.

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84. ALICE CARTER (Alantha Pratt^{8}) was b. in New York on 8 Apr
141. 1868. She was m. on 11 Oct 1892 to Orator Fuller COOK who was b. 28 May 1867 in Clyde, N. Y. Alice graduated from Holyoke College in 1887 as the youngest in her class and its valedictorian. She then did graduate work in botany at Cornell Univ. and received her Phd in 1890. She taught at Holyoke College before her marriage.

Alice and O. F. Cook had 4 ch:

142. 1) Samuel Carter, b. 25 May 1896; d. 31 May 1896.
143. 2) Robert Carter, b. 9 Apr 1898.
144. 3) Elizabeth, b. 14 Sep 1900.
145. 4) Helen, b. 4 Oct 1906.

Alice d. on 14 June 1943 at Lanham, Md. and her husband d., also at Lanham, on 23 Apr 1949. Both are bur. in the Carter family plot in Huntington, N. Y.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., living desc's.

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85. GEORGE HERBERT CARTER (Alantha Pratt^{8}) was b. in Huntington,
146. N. Y. on 3 Sep 1869. He was a graduate of Princeton Univ., had a beautiful singing voice and played the piano. He m. Cora Estelle BRUSH of Greenlorn, N. Y. who was b. 15 Mar 1870, and they had 5 ch:

147. 1) Dorothy Jeannette Carter, b. 4 Oct 1895.
148. 2) Frederick Brush Carter, b. 21 May 1898, Huntington, N.Y.

149. 3) Herbert Pratt, b. 22 Feb 1903.
150. 4) Cora, b.__________; unmarried; res. Huntington, N. Y.
151. 5) Jean, b. 29 June 1912.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., living desc's.

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86.
152. JULIA CARTER (Alantha Pratt^8) was b. in Huntington, N. Y. on 19 Feb 1871, and m. Harry Sutton RUSHMORE of Brooklyn, N. Y. on 24 Nov 1896. He was b. in Brooklyn on 25 Mar 1869, and d. on 11 Oct 1936. Their ch. were:

153. 1) Harold, b. 22 Aug 1897.
154. 2) Ruth, b. 10 June 1899.
155. 3) Donald, b. 17 Aug 1904.
156. 4) Norman, b. 19 Jan 1909; d. 17 Aug 1909.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., living desc's.

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91.
157. LAURA FRANCES PRATT (John Freeman Pratt^8) was b. in Brooklyn, N. Y. on 17 Oct 1868. On 11 Mar 1903, she m. Dr. Claude Winwood DEEM of Newark, Ohio. They settled in South Charleston, Ohio, and they had no ch. Laura retained, to a large degree, the Pratt musical characteristics, was a sweet-voiced singer, a pianist of note, and composed and published many solos, quartettes, verses and other musical pieces. She was also very active in organizing musical entertainments.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms, corresp. with living relatives.

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92.
158. CHARLES HOWARD PRATT (John Freeman Pratt^8) was b. in Brooklyn, N. Y. on 24 May 1870. He m. 1) Sarah WALLACE of East Orange, N. J. in 1892, and they had 3 ch:

159. 1) Elwood
160. 2) Constance
161. 3) Nelson

Charles later lived in Columbus, Ohio, and about 1918, he

m. 2) Mabel __________, a noted Ohio mezzo-soprano. They had no ch.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., corresp. with living relatives.

* * *

93. HERBERT EBER PRATT (John Freeman Pratt^8) was b. in Brooklyn, N. Y. on 8 Nov 1872. He was graduated from N. Y. University in 1894 and was a member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity. On
162. 10 Feb 1897, he m. 1) Harriet PELOUBET of East Orange, N. J. who was b. on 23 Feb 1872. Harriet was descended from a French family that came to America shortly after the Revolutionary War, settled near Newark, N. J. and founded a pipe organ factory. She was of a wonderfully sweet, generous, noble character, loved by all who knew her.

Harriet d. in Depew, N. Y. on 30 Mar 1901, and on 10 Aug 1904,
163. Herbert m. 2) Mabelle Angelica BACON, b. 27 May 1874 in Angelica, N. Y. Mabelle was descended from the English Bacons, and her ancestors were early settlers of the western part of New York State. She was a graduate of Genesco State Normal School, quite an accomplishment since her mother died when Mabelle was fourteen and left her to bring up two younger sisters and a brother. Both sisters graduated from college, and the brother became a doctor, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. Mabelle herself, at the time of her marriage, was principal of a high school near Buffalo and, in later years, very prominent in women's clubs in Chicago.

Herbert became a member of the Masons in 1903 at Depew, and in 1906 was given the 32nd Masonic Degree by the Buffalo Consistory. He resided, at various times, in New York City; East Orange, South Orange and Jersey City, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; London, England, and removed to Chicago in 1915. He had 2 ch. by his second wife Mabelle:

164. 1) Herbert Eber, Jr., b. 16 Mar 1907.
165. 2) Laura Onnolee, b. 18 Apr 1914.

Herbert d. in Chicago on 9 Nov 1942, and his widow Mabelle d. in Evanston, Ill. on 19 Mar 1966. She is bur. in Angelica, N. Y.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., living desc's.

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94. JOHN BURNETT PRATT (John Freeman Pratt^8) was b. in Brooklyn,
166. N. Y. on 28 Dec 1874, and m. Ada HERMANN on 26 June 1905. John was a well known newspaper man, having served on the staffs of the Newark Evening News, Jersey City Journal, Cincinnati Post, Washington Post, New York World, and the New York Times. John d. on 19 Dec 1930 and Ada on 5 June 1918. They had no ch.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., corresp. with living relatives.

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95. ALICE FREEMAN PRATT (John Freeman Pratt^8) was b. in New York City on 22 Feb 1883. In 1903, she fractured her spine in a fall, and from then until her death a year and a half later, her lower limbs were completely paralyzed. She is remembered as "a sweeter, more patient sufferer than she never lived; despite her own anguish, her large heart was filled to the brim with deep love and sympathy for others; a wonderfully poetic soul, her beautiful, sympathetic and cheering letters were the prized possession of those fortunate enough to have received them," She d. in 1905 in Cincinnati and is bur. in Spring Grove Cem. in Cincinnati.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., corresp. with living relatives.

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97. WILLIAM EDWARD PRATT (Nelson D. Pratt^8) was b. in Chicago on 22 Dec 1870, and was a noted manufacturer and out-of-doors
167. man. On 20 June 1901, he m. Clara Steele LORD, (dau. of John Lord), a wealthy socialite. They had:

168. 1) Elizabeth, b. 14 May 1904; believed to have d. before her parents.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., corresp. with living relatives.

* * *

98. MARY PORTER PRATT (Nelson D. Pratt^8) was b.
Mary was a beautiful and talented girl. She went to Wellesley College and played the organ in La Grange and Evanston, Ill. She never married, and later in life when her health failed, she lived an outdoor life and raised chickens. She owned a

summer home in Prospect Harbor, Me., and also lived in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. where she died.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms.

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99.. WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING (Julia C. Pratt^{8}) was b. in Cleveland, Ohio, on 10 Aug 1873. On 28 June 1905, he m. Agnes Boyle
169. O'REILLY in Brookline. Agnes was b. in 1879 and was the dau. of John Boyle O'Reilly who was b. in Ireland. William and Agnes had 3 ch:

170. 1) Richard Boyle O'Reilly, b. 26 Aug 1906.
171. 2) Hester, b. 9 Dec 1909.
172. 3) Joan, b. 26 Aug 1911.

Dr. Hocking was a well-known philosopher, professor emeritus of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity. He wrote his first book, The Meaning of God in Human Experience, in 1912, and in the following half-century he wrote a score of books and hundreds of articles and lectures. A complete list of his credits and accomplishments can be found in Chapter XV, including articles from the Biographical Encyclopedia of the World and Time Magazine. Dr. Hocking d. in Madison, N. H. on 12 June 1966 at the age of 92. His widow, Agnes, d. in 1955 and is bur. in Madison, N. H.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., material provided by living desc's.

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100. GRACE LOUISE HOCKING (Julia C. Pratt^{8}) was b. in Newcastle, Penn., on 28 Sep 1875. On 29 Aug 1900, in Chicago, she m.
173. William Henry RUNYON, a science teacher who was b. in Stirling, N. J. on 26 Dec 1863. William also taught in La Grange, Ill., and they had 5 ch:
174. 1) Benjamin Francis, b. 5 Jul 1901.
175. 2) Ernest Hocking, b. 8 Jul 1903.
176. 3) Elizabeth, b. 14 June 1905; d. unm. 29 Feb 1960 in Mich.
177. 4) Gertrude Louise, b. 24 Jul 1907.
178. 5) James Robert, b. 13 Dec 1916.

Grace d. on 14 Jul 1952 in Morristown, N. J. and William on 17 Jan 1948. They are bur. in La Grange.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., living desc's.

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101. MARY ALANTHA HOCKING (Julia C. Pratt^{8}) was b. in Newcastle,
179. Penn. on 27 Sep 1877. She m. Frank E. BURGESS in Oberlin, O. on 1 May 1915. Frank was b. in Jefferson, O. on 5 Dec 1866, the son of Walter Hibbarel and Helen (Cowles) Burgess. "Allie" d. on 11 Jul 1931, and Frank on 11 June 1946, and both are bu. in Oberlin. They had a dau. who d. at birth in 1916, and a son:

180. 1) David Deane, b. 20 Sep 1918.

An account of Mary Allie's life is furnished in Chapter XV.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Trueman Ms.

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102. JULIA CLARISSA HOCKING (Julia C. Pratt^{8}) was b. in Easton, Md. on 3 Nov 1880, and on 12 Apr 1910, she m. George Ernest
181. TRUEMAN in Kobe, Japan. George was b. on 20 Jan 1880 in Kerrwood, Ontario, the son of John and Katherine (Morgan) Truman. George was the only one of John's sons to spell his name "Trueman," Julia d. in Nagoya, Japan, on 24 Feb 1921, and George in Toronto, Ontario in July 1958. They are both bur. in Strathroy, Ontario. Their ch. are:

182. * 1) Margaret Hocking, b. 19 Oct 1914; unm.; res. Toronto.
183. 2) Wilbur Julien, b. 23 June 1921.

*See Addenda for more about Margaret Hocking Trueman.

For an interesting account of Julia's life in Japan, see Chapter XV.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Trueman Ms.

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103. GERTRUDE EMILY HOCKING (Julia C. Pratt^{8}) was b. in Joliet, Ill. on 16 Sep 1886 and on 16 Aug 1913, in Oberlin, O., she
184. m. Oliver Mark RICHARDS who was b. in Cortland, O. on 29 Mar 1888, the son of Nelson Mark and Ida (Burrows) Richards. Both Gertrude and Oliver are still living and in good health; they res. in Boulder, Col.

Their 5 ch. are:

185. 1) Walter Hocking, b. 7 Dec 1914.
186. 2) Richard, b. 20 Feb 1916.
187. 3) Nelson Francis, b. 5 Dec 1917.

188. 4) Barbara Gene, b. 17 Jul 1919.
189. 5) Julia Ruth, b. 11 Nov 1923.

A brief summary of Gertrude's life is in Chapter XV.

SOURCES: Ward Pratt Ms., Trueman Ms.

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106. *190.* WARD EBER PRATT (Dana J. Pratt^8) was b. in No. Brookfield on 19 Dec 1884, and on 22 Sep 1915, he m. Helen Mae TYLER in Centerville, R. I. at the Methodist Church.

Helen was b. in Centerville, R. I. on 4 Jul 1886, the dau. of Helen Mar (Jenks) and Albert Tyler of Moosup Valley, R. I. In 1904, she graduated from E. Greenwich, R. I. Academy with a major in elocution and literature, and went on to Emerson Coll. of Oratory in Boston where she graduated in 1908 with high honors. In 1909 she did post-grad. work in expression at the Edith Coburn Noyes Studio in Boston, and she taught elocution, physical culture and dramatic arts. In 1909, she was in charge of the Dept. of Expression at Waynesburg Coll., Waynesburg, Penn. until her marriage in 1915.

Ward was a Worcester ticket agent for the B&A Railroad from 1905 to 1918, and then Traffic Manager for Graton & Knight, leather manufacturers in Worcester, from 1918 to 1954. After Helen's death in Worcester on 23 Oct 1947, Ward m.
191. 2) Mildred E. ALLISON in Worcester on 16 Apr 1949. Mildred was b. on 22 June 1897 in Worcester, and d. on 30 July 1969, also in Worcester, where she is buried.

Ward was the compiler of the manuscript quoted throughout this book, and the father of its author. He d. on 10 June 1957 in Worcester, and he and Helen are bur. in Walnut Grove Cem. in No. Brookfield. Ward's ch. by his first marr. are:

192. 1) Arnold Tyler, b. 15 June 1917.
193. 2) Priscilla Lorena, b. 2 June 1922.

NOTE: Since the information contained in Ward Pratt's Manuscript essentially ends here, the source for the balance of the data contained herein comes from correspondence with descendants, unless otherwise noted.

* * *

108. CARROLL CORNELIUS (Dana J. Pratt[8]) was b. in No. Brookfield on 27 Apr 1894, and on 14 June 1923, in New York City, he
194. m. Marjory BATES who was b. in Waterville, Me. on 16 June 1896, the dau. of Horatio Dennis and Abby Francis (Caldwell) Bates.

Marjorie grad. from Smith Coll. in 1917 and received a Ph.d. in psychology from Clark Univ. in 1922. She has been a telegrapher, concert pianist and psychology teacher, and recently published a book of Haiku poetry.

Marjorie has furnished the author with a biography of her husband's accomplishments, and it can be found in Ch. XV.

Their ch. are:

195. 1) Horatio Dennis, b. 9 Dec 1926; d. 11 Dec 1926, and
195a. 2) Dana Joseph, twins, b. 9 Dec 1926.
196. 3) Anita Caroline, b. 7 Aug 1928.

Dr. Carroll Pratt d. on 8 Oct 1979, in Pennington, N. J. at the age of 85, and is bur. in Walnut Grove Cem. in North Brookfield.

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111. MILTON HAINS PHILLIPS (Milton B. Phillips[8]) was b. in Brooklyn, N. Y. on 20 June 1870. On 27 Apr 1896, he m., in
197. Brooklyn, Hannah Elvira BLOOM who was b. in Brooklyn on 31 May 1870. She was the dau. of Charles Frederick and Margaret Ann (Cameron) Bloom.

Their ch., b. in Westfield, Conn., are:

198. 1) Mabel, b. 21 Mar 1899; m. William Clyde DeVane, Jr., now deceased; Mabel d. 21 Nov 1979.
199. 2) Margaret, b. 29 Sep 1901; m. Harold Isaac Thorp; res. Westfield, N. J.
200. 3) Grace, b. 7 Mar 1903; m. Rolf Michelson; res. Bellport, L. I., N. Y.

Hannah d. on 12 Apr 1947, and Milton on 23 Jan 1951.

SOURCES: Bowen's *__Woodstock Genealogies__.*

* * *

118. SARA LOUISE ("Sadie") WHITE (Emily F. Pratt[8]) was m. on
203. 3 Aug 1909 in New York City to William SHUMANN and they had at least one son:

202. 1) William R., b. 15 Mar 1913.

120.
203. WALTER WILLIS PRATT (William Lee Pratt[8]) was b. in Chelsea on 8 Feb 1875. On 12 Apr 1898, he m. Jennie Brown MORSE in Gardner. Jennie was b. in Dudley in 1873, the dau. of Edward of Glastonbury, Conn. and Margaret A. (Haskell) Morse of Dudley. Walter and Jennie had 4 ch:

204. 1) Eva Morse, b. 3 Jul 1899.
205. 2) Dorothy, b. 8 Mar 1904.
206. 3) Walter Willis, Jr., b. 5 May 1908.
207. 4) Viola, b. 7 Nov 1910.

Walter d. in Southbridge on 9 Nov 1951, and Jennie, also in Southbridge, on 21 Feb 1939. They are bur. in the Morse Cem. in Southbridge.

CHAPTER X

TENTH GENERATION

126. CARL WILLIAM TOWER (Charles L. Tower^9) was b. in Boston on 27 Oct 1890, and his parents res. at the time was 103 Camden
208. St. On 29 June 1918, he m. Florence W. STEWART in Boston. Florence was a res. of Melrose and Carl was employed as a bookkeeper in Springfield.

SOURCES: Bur. of V. S.

* * *

127. ROLAND BRAMAN TOWER (Charles L. Tower^9) was b. in Everett
209. on 6 Sep 1897, and his wife's name was Irene E. In 1940, Roland was a core maker in Watertown and res. at 29 Swan St. in Everett. He d. in Boston on 8 Mar 1947, and is bur. in Hope Cem. in Worcester. Roland and Irene had at least 1 son:

210. 1) Dean Roland, b. 1918 in Nova Scotia; m. Margaret Agnes McCLOREY, b. 1917 in Malden.

SOURCES: Bur. of V. S., Everett City Dir'y, Hope Cem. Rec'ds.

* * *

128. BERTHA ELIZABETH TOWER (Charles L. Tower^9) was b. in Everett on 29 June 1901, and her parents lived at 233 Belmont St. at the time. Bertha d. on 6 Dec 1902 in Everett, and is bur. in Hope Cem. in Worcester.

SOURCES: Hope Cem. Rec's, Bur. of V. S.

* * *

131. RAYMOND DOUGLAS ANDREWS (Emma M. Tower^9) was b. in Pittsfield on 8 Oct 1905. His parents lived at 14 Lincoln Terr. in Pittsfield at the time.

SOURCES: Bur. of V. S.

* * *

133. ALICE CARTER (Robert E. Carter^9) was b. in Lebanon, Penn.
211. on 4 Jul 1891. On 26 Sep 1919, she m. John FOY who was b.
on 13 Aug 1890. John was an Army officer in WW I, and in
1926 they were divorced. They had no ch. Alice d. in
Meadowlakes, Highstown, N. J. on 27 May 1973.

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134. EDWARD STERLING CARTER (Robert E. Carter^9) was b. on 27 Feb
212. 1894 in Washington, Conn. He m. 1) Isobel Sague at Pough-
keepsie, N. Y. on 22 May 1920. Isobel was b. on 4 Dec 1894,
dau. of James Edward and Jeanette (Kenyon) Sague, and she
d. in Poughkeepsie on 15 May 1961. Edward m. 2) Elizabeth
Tracy (Ingalls) DEAN of Danbury, Conn. on 30 Aug 1963.
Edward d. on 10 Feb 1967 in Poughkeepsie, and is bur. in
the Poughkeepsie Cem.

Edward graduated from Princeton Univ. in 1916 and was a Real Estate Investment Advisor. He had no ch. by his second marr., and his ch. by his first marr. are:

213. 1) Robert Sague Carter, b. 15 Nov 1925.
214. 2) Edward Sterling, b. 17 Oct 1922.

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135. HELEN JULIA CARTER (Robert E. Carter^9) was b. on 23 Feb
215. 1895 in Washington, Conn. She m. Chapin Brinsmale on
7 Aug 1924, and on April 26, 1928, she d. in New Haven,
Conn. at the birth of her second child, a son who also
died.

Helen and Chapin had one daughter:

216. 1) Molly Gunn, b. 6 Oct 1925. She d. in Sept., 1955.

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136. REBECCA BURR CARTER (Robert E. Carter^9) was b. on 29 Apr
1899 in Washington, Conn. She m. Malcolm Rosebrook
217. McCONNELL in Bridgeport, Conn. on 7 June 1927. Malcolm
was b. on 22 Jul 1899 in St. Joseph, Mich., the son of
Edward Dennison and Emma Olivia (Rosebrook) McConnell, and
Malcolm and Rebecca had 4 ch. They res. in Pittsburgh,
Penn.

218. 1) Barbara Nye, b. 7 Mar 1928.
219. 2) Helen, b. 6 Oct 1930.
220. 3) Malcolm Dennison, b. 29 Jul 1932.
221. 4) Richard, b. 16 Nov 1933.

Rebecca graduated from Vassar College and Cornell Medical Center in N. Y., and is presently res. in Pittsburgh, Penn. Malcolm also had a dau. by a previous marriage;

222. 1) Mary Ellen, b. 16 Mar 1924.

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138. GLADYS BURNHAM CARTER (Samuel T. Carter, Jr.^{9}) was b. in Morristown, N. J. on 6 Oct 1898. In 1920, she m. Howard
223. Copland ROBINSON in Plainfield, N. J. Gladys d. in an auto accident on 11 Feb 1934 in Plainfield. She and Howard had 2 ch:

224. 1) Howard Copland, Jr., b. 16 Oct 1921.
225. 2) Ann, b. 8 Jan 1923.

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139. BURNHAM CARTER (Samuel T. Carter, Jr.^{9}) was b. in New York City on 21 Mar 1901. He was graduated from Princeton, and a letter from him indicates that "about 110 members of the Carter family have attended Princeton Univ.--more than from any other family connected with the University."

226. On Christmas Day, 1922, he m. 1) Jane Aiken WRIGHT who was b. 18 Jan 1901 in Pittsburgh, Penn., dau. of David Leland and Maude Aiken Wright. They were divorced in 1946, and
227. Burnham m. 2) Margaret PILLOTT, b. 10 Jan 1912 in San Francisco, Cal., the dau. of Frank and Ada Lutey Pillott, both of England. Burnham and Margaret were m. in Princeton, N. J. on 18 June 1966, and they have no ch. They reside in Orford, N. H. Burnham's ch. by his first marr. are:

228. 1) Burnham, Jr., b. 21 Jan 1924.
229. 2) David Leland, b. 25 May 1927.
230. 3) Alison, b. 17 Sep 1932.

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140. SAMUEL THOMSON CARTER III (Samuel T. Carter, Jr.^{9}) was b.
231. on 6 Oct 1904 in N. Y. C. In 1931, he m. 1) Justine SMITH who was b. in Montreal. Her mother was an English actress whose stage name was Dorothy Maynard. They had 2 ch:

232. 1) Peter Burnham, b. 1932; d. 1954 while a senior at Kenyon College.
233. 2) Dorothy DeLong Pré, b. 5 May 1935.

In 1942, they were divorced, and Samuel m. 2) Alison NOTT, b. 15 Nov 1905 in Palo Alto, Cal. They were m. in 1943 in

Baltimore, Md. They now res. in Ridgefield, Conn. and have one dau:

234. 1) Margo Alison, b. 14 Aug 1946.

Samuel graduated from Princeton Univ. and Oxford Univ. and is a distinguished writer of historical books, among which are Blaze of Glory, Battle of New Orleans, and The Siege of Atlanta, and more recently, he has written for television.

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143. ROBERT CARTER COOK (Alice Carter^9) was b. in Washington, D. C. on 9 Apr 1898. On 4 Aug 1921 in Winslow, Ariz., he
235. m. 1) Margaret BROWN who was b. in Kentucky on 26 Dec 1899. They had 3 ch:

236. 1) John Ross, b. 12 Apr 1922.
237. 2) Barbara Alice, b. 6 June 1924; m. Robert E. Lake on 29 Aug 1942.
238. 3) Victoria, b. 7 Nov 1928.

Robert and Margaret were divorced in 1942, and he is now m.
239. to Annabelle DESMOND and they res. in Washington, D. C. Robert is a graduate of George Washington Univ. and the Univ. of Maryland and is a Population Consultant. A more extensive biography is included in Chapter XV.

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144. ELIZABETH COOK (Alice Carter^9) was b. in Washington, D. C.
240. on 14 Sep 1900. She m. Frederick Pattangall UPTON on 31 Aug 1921 in Lanham, Md.,(b. 5 Dec 1893 in Washington, D. C., son of Frederick Eugene and Emily Frances (Pattangall) Upton, They have 4 ch:

241. 1) Emily Frances, b. 9 Apr 1923.
242. 2) Elizabeth, b. 13 Dec 1924.
243. 3) Virginia, b. 7 Dec 1926.
244. 4) Jean Eliot, b. 28 June 1929.

Elizabeth attended the Univ. of Md., and Frederick is a grad. of Mass. Inst. of Tech., Class of 1916. Until retiring, he was a consulting metallurgical engineer. They res. in Bowie, Md.

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145. HELEN MOORE COOK (Alice Carter^9) was b. in Lanham, Md. on 4 Oct 1906. She was m. in Lanham on 24 Aug 1937 to Wilson
245. Landess NEWMAN who was b. in N. Y. on 30 May 1905, the son

of Col. William Newman, a grad. of West Point, and Jean (Holman) Newman. Helen and Wilson have 3 ch and res. in Chicago, Ill.

246. 1) Alice Jean, b. 12 Aug 1939.
247. 2) Edith Pratt, b. 22 Nov 1942.
248. 3) Mary Fuller, b. 28 Jul 1945; unm.; res. in Chicago.

Helen's accomplishments are extensive, and a more complete biography is included in Chapter XV.

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149. HERBERT PRATT CARTER (George H. Carter^9) was b. on 22 Feb 1903 in Huntington, N. Y. On 23 Oct 1936, in Huntington,
249. he m. Pauline HUMESTON, dau. of Edward Judson and Pauline (Benedict) Humeston. Pauline was b. in Philadelphia, Penn. on 1 Dec 1908. They have 3 ch:

250. 1) Susan Pratt, b. 29 Nov 1938.
251. 2) Andrew McClellan, b. 7 June 1940.
252. 3) Thomas Benedict, b. 15 Jul 1944.

Herbert graduated from Princeton in 1924 and from Harvard in 1928. He is a lawyer and is presently semi-retired and living in Englewood, N. J. Pauline is a 1931 graduate of Wellesley College.

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151. JEAN CARTER (George H. Carter^9) was b. in Huntington, N. Y.
253. on 29 June 1912. On 25 June 1938, she m. Dr. John CANNON in Huntington. John was b. in New York City on 9 Oct 1910, son of Charles Madison and Edith (Laing) Cannon, and was grad. of Williams College in 1931 and Cornell Medical School. His specialty is internal medicine. Jean grad. from Vassar College in 1934. They had 3 ch:

254. 1) Jeannette, b. 20 Apr 1941.
255. 2) Charles Madison III, b. 8 Aug 1943; d. unm. 7 June 1966; bur. Greensboro, Vt.
256. 3) John Carter, b. 13 Nov 1949.

Dr. and Mrs. Cannon live in Scarsdale, N. Y.

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153. HAROLD CARTER RUSHMORE (Julia Carter^9) was b. in Huntington, N. Y. on 22 Aug 1897. For further data, see Addenda.

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154. RUTH RUSHMORE (Julia Carter^{9}) was b. in Huntington, N. Y.
257. on 10 June 1899. She m. Rev. Alexander D. DODD on 25 May 1923, and they res. in Rifton, N. Y. Alexander was b. on 31 Dec 1891. They have 3 ch:

258. 1) Harry R., b. 20 May 1924; a gifted pianist who played a concerto with the Louisville Symphony while a student at Berea Coll.
259. 2) Richard Carter, b. 4 June 1926.
260. 3) Barbara Ruth, b. 13 Aug 1932.

155. DONALD RUSHMORE (Julia Carter^{9}) was b. in Jamaica, N. Y.
261. on 17 Aug 1904. He m. Margaret JAMES (b. 30 Jan 1908) on 10 Nov 1929, and they have 4 ch:

262. 1) Thomas James, b. 8 Aug 1931; d. 13 Apr 1938.
263. 2) Ruth, b. 26 Aug 1933.
264. 3) Janet Anne, b. 7 Oct 1937.
265. 4) Doris Kathryn, b. 10 Jan 1939.

164. HERBERT EBER PRATT, JR. (Herbert E. Pratt^{9}) was b. in
266. Depew, N. Y. on 16 Mar 1907. He m. Lucy Lehman LAFAYETTE in Chicago on 4 Feb 1933. She was b. in Louisville, Ky. on 20 Jan 1908, and they had one dau:

267. 1) Joyce Lafayette, b. 27 Sep 1933.

They were divorced in 1946, and Herbert m. 2) Hilda B.
268. WEIBLE in 1952. Hilda was b. in Ross, Ia. on 31 Jan 1910, and d. in W. Dennis on 11 Sep 1977. Herbert was a policeman in W. Dennis until his d. on 28 Dec 1968. He is bur. in Angelica, N. Y., and Hilda is bur. in St. John Lutheran Cem. in Hillsboro, N. D. Herbert Pratt, Jr. was a traditionalist, and was very interested in carrying on the work his father began. He would be pleased to know that it has been continued.

165. LAURA ONNOLEE PRATT (Herbert E. Pratt^{9}) was b. in Yonkers,
269. N. Y. on 18 Apr 1914. She m. Edward Stanley LUINIS in Chicago, on 14 Sep 1940, the son of Benedict J. and Barbara (CerKausKas) Luinis, who was b. 22 Dec 1915 in Chicago. Laura is a business school grad. and was an executive secretary. At one time she sang in the Univ. of Chicago choir and Edward is also very musical. They res. in Apache Junction, Ariz. Both she and Edward sing in the United Presbyterian Church in Mesa, Ariz. and Laura Onnolee is also choir director there.

Laura Onnolee and Edward have 2 ch:

270. 1) Mary Lee, b. 18 May 1944.
271. 2) Thomas Edward, b. 14 June 1948.

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170. RICHARD BOYLE O'REILLY HOCKING (William E. Hocking[9]) was b. on 26 Aug 1906 in Berkeley, Cal. He grad. from Harvard and then received his Phd. from Yale in 1935. He has been a professor of philosophy and is presently retired, living in Madison, N. H.

272. On 12 Aug 1939, he m. Katherine Everts EWING, in Brattleboro, Vt. Katherine was b. on 8 Nov 1908 in Chicago, Ill., the dau. of Charles Hull and Mary Sleight (Everts) Ewing. She is a grad. of Vassar and has been a theater director and teacher. They have 3 ch:

273. 1) Jillian Everts, b. 22 Nov 1941.
274. 2) Jennifer Maeve, b. 9 Mar 1944.
275. 3) Penelope Boyle O'Reilly, b. 8 Sep 1945.

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171. HESTER HOCKING (William E. Hocking[9]) was b. in New Haven, Conn. on 9 Dec 1909. She is a grad. of Radcliffe and Yale Graduate School, and res. in Cambridge and in Madison, N. H.

276. On 15 June 1934, in Cambridge, Hester m. Donald James CAMPBELL who was b. 1 Jan 1903 in Collingwood, Ontario, the son of Francis G. and Agnes (Smith) Campbell. He was an Episcopal Clergyman for 25 yrs. and a Bishop for 25 yrs. in Southern California. He d. of diabetes in Victoria, B. C. on 24 Nov 1973. Hester and Donald have 3 ch:

277. 1) Gwyneth, b. 23 Sep 1935.
278. 2) Donald Hocking, b. 1 Nov 1938.
279. 3) Robert Alexander, b. 14 Feb 1943.

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172. JOAN HOCKING (William E. Hocking[9]) was b. in New Haven, Conn. on 26 Aug 1911. Her education includes St. Anne's School in Charlottesville, Va., Bryan Shaw Art School in London, Eng., Mrs. Cook's Art School, Boston, Radcliffe Coll., Ecole des Langues Oriental Vivante, Paris, and the Peking Language School. She is now a widow and res. in Cambridge

and in Madison, N. H. On 8 June 1935, in Cambridge, she m.
280. Edward Augustus KRACKE, Jr., b. 22 Jan 1908 in Brooklyn, N. Y., the son of Edward Augustus and Leonora (Share) Kracke. He d. in Madison, N. H. on 8 Jul 1976. They have 2 ch:

281. 1) Waud Hocking, b. 18 Oct 1939.
282. 2) Ernesta Henrietta, b. 9 Aug 1942.

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174. BENJAMIN FRANCIS RUNYON (Grace L. Hocking^9) was b. on 5 Jul 1901 in Lagrange, Ill. On 25 June 1927, at Winnetka, Ill.,
283. he m. Dorothy Minty SCHARF, b. 28 Apr 1903 in Chicago, dau. of Albert McKenzie and Elyda (Anderson) Scharf. Benjamin was an engineer for the Bell Telephone Labs and is now retired. They have 2 ch., and they res. in Pfafftown, N. C.

284. 1) William McKenzie, b. 25 June 1928.
285. 2) Patricia, b. 15 Jul 1929.

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175. ERNEST HOCKING RUNYON (Grace L. Hocking^9) was b. on 8 Jul 1903 in Boone, Ia. He was m. in June, 1930, in Newton High-
286. lands to Leliah Florence CURRY (b. 31 May 1902 in Newton Highlands), the dau. of Arthur M. and Gertrude (Meacham) Curry. Ernest is a TB Researcher and they res. in Salt Lake City, Ut. They have 3 ch:

287. 1) Miriam Awinita, b. 30 Apr 1931.
288. 2) Ruth Adsila, b. 28 Oct 1932.
289. 3) Phyllis K. Leliah, b. 14 Apr 1936.

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177. GERTRUDE LOUISE RUNYON (Grace L. Hocking^9) was b. on 24 Jul 1907 in Lagrange, Ill. On 22 Mar 1936, at Lagrange, she m.
290. Charles Arthur FREEHAFER, b. 16 Oct 1903 in Dayton, O., son of Allen Olinghus and Annie (Kimmel) Freehafer. Gertrude d. on 8 Aug 1952 and is bur. in Woodland Cem. in Dayton. Charles lives in Dayton, and they have 2 ch:

291. 1) Charles Runyon, b. 14 Mar 1937.
292. 2) Nancy Jean, b. 17 Nov 1939; unm.; res. Chicago, Ill.

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178. JAMES ROBERT RUNYON (Grace L. Hocking^9) was b. on 13 Dec 1916 in Lagrange, Ill. He is a chemist for Dow Chemical and res. in Midland, Mich. On 19 Aug 1940, he m., in Lagrange,

293. Sophie Margaret RICHARDS, b. on 7 Feb 1921 in Stemmers Run, Md., the dau. of Oron Elvert and Minnie Mae (Gliem) Richards. They have 3 ch:

294. 1) James Ross and
295. 2) Julia Mae, twins, b. 5 May 1942.
296. 3) Donald Alan, b. 16 Sep 1945.

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180. DAVID DEANE BURGESS (Mary A. Hocking^9) was b. in Cleveland, O. on 20 Sep 1918. On 4 Jul 1940, at Beula Beach, O., he
297. m. 1) Mary Bernadine GILBERT who was b. on 18 Sep 1918 in Medina, O., the dau. of Irving W. and Nora Susanna (Miller) Gilbert. They had 3 ch:

298. 1) Larry Gilbert, b. 28 Mar 1942.
299. 2) Mary Susanna, b. 28 May 1946.
300. 3) Neal Lowell, b. 11 Nov 1949.

Mary d. on 5 June 1978 in Huntington Beach, Cal., and David
301. m. 2) Genevieve (Decker) Kessel on 30 June 1978. She was b. 26 Nov 1923 in Gettysburg, Penn., the dau. of William and Florence (Trimmer) Decker. They live in Huntington Beach, Calif.

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183. WILBUR JULIEN TRUEMAN (Julia C. Hocking^9) was b. on 23 June
302. 1921 in Nagoya, Japan. On 23 Nov 1944, he m. Margaret ELDER in Edinburg, Scotland. Margaret was b. in Scotland, and they had 3 ch:

303. 1) Linda Louise, b. 24 Feb 1947.in Toronto, Ont., Can.
304. 2) Eric William, b. 14 Apr 1950.in Toronto, Ont., Can.
305. 3) George Scott, b. 5 Nov 1956 in Toronto, Ont., Can; is a newspaper plant worker.

They were later divorced, and Wilbur ("Bill") is now m. to
306. Pauline __________ and res. in Calgary, Alberta, Can. They have no ch.

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185. WALTER HOCKING RICHARDS (Gertrude E. Hocking^9) was b. in
307. Cortland, O. on 7 Dec 1914. He m. Jeanne LESSER of Warren, Penn. on 1 Oct 1938 in Warren, Penn. Jeanne was b. 21 Sep 1915, the dau. of Byron Virgil and Frances Beatrice (Kerr) Lesser. They now res. in Boulder, Co., and have 4 ch:

308. 1) Nelson Mark III, b. 20 June 1939.

309. 2) Walter Bruce, b. 29 Jan 1941.
310. 3) Christopher Kerr, b. 26 June 1945.
311. 4) Rebecca Jeanne, b. 27 Feb 1948.

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186. RICHARD RICHARDS (Gertrude E. Hocking[9]) was b. on 20 Feb 1916 in Cortland, O. On 27 Dec 1941, he m. Elizabeth Niles
312. SEITTERS who was b. on 9 Aug 1915 in Wilmington, N. C., the dau. of Joseph Pearl and Helen Ruth (Niles) Seitters. They have 5 ch:

313. 1) R. Peter, b. 9 Jan 1943.
314. 2) Judith Ellen, b. 28 Jul 1945.
315. 3) John Scott, b. 24 Aug 1946.
316. 4) Thomas Joseph, b. 24 Feb 1950.
317. 5) Ruth Anne, b. 26 June 1952.

Richard grad. from Oberlin Coll. in 1938 and George Williams Coll. in 1940. He has been a YMCA Director, Urban Coalition Executive, and Arts Administrator. Elizabeth also grad. from Oberlin in 1938 and has been a physical education teacher. They live in Orchard Lake, Mich. and Locke Mills, Me.

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187. NELSON FRANCIS RICHARDS (Gertrude E. Hocking[9]) was b. in Cortland, O. on 5 Dec 1917. On 17 Jan 1942, he eloped with
318. Helen Marie PORTER, and on 20 Feb 1942, they were married again. Helen was b. on 15 Feb 1918 in Mudlick, Penn., the dau. of William Albert and Zora Zuella (Irwin) Porter. Nelson and Helen were m. in Biloxi, Miss., and now res. in Valencia, Penn. They have 5 ch:

319. 1) William Nelson, b. 20 Jan 1943.
320. 2) Richard Porter, b. 19 Oct 1944.
321. 3) James Hocking, b. 11 Nov 1947.
322. 4) Susan Irwin, b. 1 Aug 1949.
323. 5) Randy Leigh, b. 23 Dec 1954.

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188. BARBARA GENE RICHARDS (Gertrude E. Hocking[9]) was b. in War-
324. ren, O. on 17 Jul 1919. She m. Leslie Henry FISHEL, Jr. in Cortland, O. on 30 June 1943 and they res. in Tiffin, O. Leslie was b. on 14 Nov 1921 in N. Y. C., the son of Leslie Henry and Thelma Rose (Minzie) Fishel. They have 5 ch:

325. 1) Ruth Lynne, b. 7 Jan 1945.
326. 2) Timothy Richards, b. 13 June 1947.
327. 3) Lesley Gene, b. 2 Dec 1948.

328. 1) Andrew Morgan, b. 19 Mar 1952 in Cambridge.
329. 2) John Jefferson, b. 23 May 1953 in Cambridge.

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189. JULIA RUTH RICHARDS (Gertrude E. Hocking[9]) was b. in
330. Warren, O. on 11 Nov 1923. She m. Charles Edward COLE in Cortland, O. on 21 Oct 1945. He is the son of Alexander Baptiste and Anna Christine (Summerlin) Cole, and was b. in Warren on 12 June 1923. Charles graduated from Oberlin Coll. in 1948 and received his MA from Colo. Coll. of Education in 1953. He is an Education Administrator. Julia Ruth graduated from Oberlin in 1945 and is a teacher. They res. in Warren, O., and have 4 ch:

331. 1) Emily Christine, b. 16 June 1951 in Elgin, Ill.
332. 2) Mark Alexander, b. 21 Nov 1952 in Elgin; unmarried.
333. 3) Melinda Sue, b. 2 Nov 1954 in Warren; unmarried.
334. 4) Kevin Richards, b. 19 Apr 1956 in Warren; unmarried.

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192. ARNOLD TYLER PRATT (Ward E. Pratt[9]) was b. in Worcester on
335. 15 June 1917. He married Dorothy Alice TREFETHEN in Worcester on 16 Oct 1948 at Tatnuck Congregational Church. Dorothy was b. in Lynn on 5 Nov 1920, dau. of Percy K. and Christine (Wentworth) Trefethen. Arnold is a grad. of Becker Coll. in Worcester, and is Asst. Traffic Manager, Rates & Research, for Cabot Corp. in Boston. Dorothy formerly worked at Paul Revere Life Insurance Co. in Worcester, and is presently employed by Chase Paper Co., Westboro. They res. in Westboro and have 3 ch:

336. 1) Helen Christine, b. 15 Dec 1950.
337. 2) Elizabeth Dorothy, b. 17 Sep 1952.
338. 3) Tyler Wentworth, b. 2 Oct 1961.

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193. PRISCILLA LORENA PRATT (Ward E. Pratt[9]), the author of this book, was b. in Worcester on 2 June 1922. She married
339. Loring Greene BRIGGS in Worcester on 11 May 1946 at Tatnuck Congregational Church. Loring was b. in W. Brookfield on 18 Oct 1920, son of Charles Dwight and Miriam Elizabeth (Greene) Briggs. Priscilla is a grad. of Becker Coll. in Worcester, and was formerly a life insurance underwriter for the Paul Revere Insurance Co., retiring after her marriage.

She founded the Rutland Players Club in 1961 and became its director, and also directed several musicals, two of which were written by her. Loring attended Northeastern Univ. and was a pilot and Capt. in the Air Force in WW II. He is now owner of Briggs Lumber Co. in Rutland. They res. in Rutland and have 3 ch:

340. 1) Steven Pratt, b. 19 Sep 1948.
341. 2) Barbara Priscilla, b. 28 Dec 1952.
342. 3) Melissa Carol, b. 4 Apr 1962.

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195. DANA JOSEPH PRATT II (Carroll C. Pratt^9) was b. on 9 Dec 1926 in Cambridge. On 14 Jul 1957, he m. Therese Sassine
343. LOUIS in Beirut, Lebanon. Therese was b. in Batroun, Lebanon, on 28 Jan 1935, the dau. of Sassine Michael and Victoria (Ghanem) Louis.

Dana received his BNS and BA degrees at Tufts Univ., Boston, and is presently Director of Publishing for the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. He and his family res. in Bethesda, Md., and have 3 ch:

344. 1) Joseph Caldwell, b. 26 Nov 1958 in Beirut, Lebanon.
345. 2) Michael Louis, b. 15 June 1961 in New York City.
346. 3) Benjamin Lyon, b. 22 Feb 1966 in New York City.

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196. ANITA CAROLINE PRATT (Carroll C. Pratt^9) was b. on 7 Aug
347. 1928 in Cambridge. Anita m. 1) Gerard Glendinning HARRIS in Princeton, N. J. on 2 Sep 1949. Gerard was b. on 28 Sep 1926 in Rochester, N. Y., and d. in Summit, N. J. on 23 May 1972. They had 2 ch:

348. 1) Neal Kathleen, b. 31 Aug 1952 in Bristol, England.
349. 2) Paul Nathan, b. 28 Nov 1955 in New York City.

Anita received her education at Middlebury Coll. in Vt. In 1958, she and Gerard were divorced, and Anita m. 2) William WALLACE in Carson City, Nev. on 28 Aug 1959. William was b. on 12 Nov 1935 in Merion, Penn., son of James and Dorothy Halowell Wallace. Anita now lives in Princeton, N.J.

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202. WILLIAM R. SCHUMANN (Sara L. White^9) was b. in Oakland, Cal.
351. on 15 Mar 1913. He m. Mary BARCLAY in Louisville, Ky. in 1945. Mary was b. on 4 Jul 1908 in Rochester, N. Y., and they are now divorced. William is a medical doctor and lives in Rancho Palos Verdes, Cal. He has 2 adopted ch:

352. 1) Patti, b. 21 June 1952 in Los Angeles, Calif.

353. 2) William B., b. 17 Jan 1951 in Seattle, Wa.

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204. EVA MORSE PRATT (Walter W. Pratt^9) was b. in Woodstock Valley, Conn. on 3 Jul 1899. She was m. to Leo James
354. FRENCH of Southbridge who was b. on 20 Dec 1891, son of Charles and Annie (Trainor) French. They had 2 ch:

355. 1) Eleanor Pratt, b. 25 Oct 1923.
356. 2) Robert Arnold, b. 16 May 1942.

Eva d. in Southbridge on 31 May 1978, and Leo in Thompson, Conn. on 14 May 1966.

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205. DOROTHY PRATT (Walter W. Pratt^9) was b. in No. Woodstock, Conn. on 8 Mar 1904. She m., in Waterford, Conn. on
357. 12 Aug 1931, Clyde Benjamin GETCHELL of New London, Conn. He was b. on 10 Dec 1892 in Waterford, Conn., the son of James Benjamin and Lydia (Rogers) Getchell. He d. in 1977 and is bur. in Southbridge. Dorothy res. in Florida during the winter and lives in the old Pratt homestead in Southbridge during the summer. They have one adopted dau:

358. 1) Barbara Ann, b. 2 Apr 1934.

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206. WALTER WILLIS PRATT, JR. (Walter W. Pratt^9) was b. in Stafford Springs, Conn. on 5 May 1908. He m. Esther Belle
359. MOORE in Springfield on 26 Aug 1939. Esther was also b. in Stafford Springs, on 27 Jan 1908, the dau. of Fred Alvin and Ida Mary (Greene) Moore. She d. on 25 Jan 1978 and is bur. in the Morse Neighborhood Cem. in Southbridge. They have 3 ch. Walter res. in the Old Pratt homestead in Southbridge.

360. 1) Frederick Willis, b. 12 Aug 1942.
361. 2) Daniel Green, b. 24 Aug 1947.
362. 3) Roberta Lucy, b. 30 Nov 1948.

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207. VIOLA PRATT (Walter W. Pratt^9) was b. in Southbridge in the old homestead in Morse Neighborhood on 7 Nov 1910. She
363. m. in Southbridge on 19 Jul 1937, Nelson L. LeGRAND who was b. in Somerville in 1881, son of Felix and Rosalie (Mailous) LeGrand. He d. in Hyannis on 21 Sep 1978, and Viola still

resides in Hyannis. They have one dau:

364. 1) Jeanne Pratt, b. 5 May 1947.

CHAPTER XI

ELEVENTH, TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH GENERATIONS

213. ROBERT SAGUE CARTER (Edward S. Carter^{10}) was b. on 15 Nov 1925 in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He grad. from Princeton Univ. in 1947 and received his Ph.d. from Harvard Univ. in 1952.
365. He is a nuclear physicist. He is m. to Marie RUSSO of Flushing, N. Y. and they have 4 ch. Marie is the dau. of Rudolph and Phyllis (Camiolo) Russo, and was b. in Flushing on 25 Sep 1927. They res. in Potomac, Md., Their ch. are:

366. 1) Robert Sague, Jr., b. 22 Apr 1951 in Boston; grad. from Princeton in 1973 and the Univ. of Md. School of Dentistry in 1978. He is m. to Elizabeth Lynn
367. HARTENSTEIN, b. 27 Dec 1956 in Md., dau. of Ray and Betty (Lewis) Hartenstein. She received her BS in nursing at the Univ. of Md. Robert is now serving in the U. S. Navy as 1st Lt. in the 12th Dental Corps. They have no ch.

368. 2) Susan Kenyon, b. 18 Nov 1952 in NYC; received her BA at Princeton in 1973 and her MA at the Univ. of
369. Va. in 1975; is m. to David W. BURCHMORE and they
370. have a son, Jonathan Carter Burchmore, b. 8 June 1977 in Charlottesville, Va. They res. in Pasadena, Calif.

371. 3) Edward Russo, b. 28 Dec 1954 in NYC; received his BA from Princeton Univ. in 1977 and is now a student at Vanderbilt Univ. Medical School. He res. in Nashville, Tenn.

372. 4) Phyllis Sterling, b. 21 Jan 1958 in Pittsburgh, Penn., received her BA from Princeton in 1980 and res. in Potomac, Md.

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214. EDWARD STERLING CARTER, JR. (Edward S. Carter^{10}) was b. on 17 Oct 1922 in Schnectady, N. Y. He received his BS from Princeton in 1944 and his Masters Degree from the Mass. Inst. of Tech. in 1951. He is an engineer, and res. in
373. Fairfield, Conn. He is m. to Ann Kirk SHAW, dau. of Frank Stinston and Elise (Valentine) Shaw, who was b. in Brooklyn, N. Y. on 5 Dec 1922. They have 3 ch:

374. 1) Janet Shaw, b. 3 Jan 1952 in New Haven, Conn.
375. 2) Mary Sterling, b. 8 May 1953 in Norwalk, Conn.
376. 3) James Sague, b. 12 Oct 1955 in Norwalk, Conn.

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218. BARBARA NYE McCONNELL (Rebecca B. Carter[10]) was b. on 7 Mar 1928 in Pittsburg, Penn. She received a B. A. from Mt.
377. Holyoke Coll. She is m. to Dr. Harry DANIELL who was b. in E. Millinocket, Me. on 3 Aug 1928, the son of Warren Fisher Daniell III and Mary Lord Holway. They res. in Redding, Ca. and have 3 ch:

378. 1) Suzanne Denise, b. 28 Nov 1954 in Burlington, Vt.
379. 2) Jennifer Louise, b. 3 Oct 1957 in Washington, D. C.

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219. HELEN CARTER McCONNELL (Rebecca B. Carter[10]) was b. on 6 Oct 1930 in Pittsburg, Penn. She grad. from Skidmore Coll. and is a professional artist. She is m. to William Abbott
380. COPELAND, Sr. who was b. in Columbus, O. on 9 Sep 1927, son of Henry Howard and Dorothy (Smith) Copeland. He grad. from Union Coll. and is V. P. of Finance for Chem-Lawn Corp. of Col. They res. in Columbus, O., and have 2 ch:

381. 1) William Abbott, Jr., b. 31 Jul 1955 in Columbis, O. He grad. from Union Coll. and is now a grad. student at SUNY, Albany.
382. 2) Linda Carter, b. 12 Sep 1957 in Columbus, is a grad. of Mt. Holyoke Coll.

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220. MALCOLM DENNISON McCONNELL (Rebecca B. Carter[10]) was b. on 29 Jul 1932 in Pittsburg, Penn. He received his B. A. from Middlebury Coll. and his Masters Degree from the Univ. of Wyo. He is employed by General Electric Corp. of Schenectady, and he and his family res. in Rexford, N. Y.

383. He is m. to Joan HENDRICKSEN who was b. in Seattle, Wash. on 14 Jul 1935, the dau. of Henry Otto and Betty (Dansie) Hendricksen. They have 4 ch:

384. 1) Malcolm Stephen, b. 10 Oct 1959 in Laramie, Wyo.
385. 2) Laurie Jean, b. 20 Aug 1961 in New London, Conn.
386. 3) Gregg Warren, b. 5 Dec 1964 in New Haven, Conn.
387. 4) Sandra Louise, b. 9 Jan 1969 in New Haven, Conn.

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221. RICHARD STERLING McCONNELL (Rebecca B. Carter[10]) was b. on 16 Nov 1933 in Pittsburg, Penn. Dr. McConnell is a grad. of Wesleyan Univ., Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and the Univ. of Basel in Switzerland. He is a United Presbyterian minister, Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J.

388. He is m. to Lynette Louise GIFFEN who was b. in Cambridge, N. Y. on 24 Oct 1932, the dau. of Harold Sleeth and Alice Louise (Nelson) Giffen, and the McConnell's live in Lawrenceville, N. J. with their 3 ch:

389. 1) Peter Nelson, b. 19 Apr 1960 in Pittsburg, Penn.
390. 2) Christina Louise, b. 28 Feb 1964 in Basel, Switz.
391. 3) Timothy Sterling, b. 23 Dec 1966 in Pikeville, Ky.

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222. MARY ELLEN McCONNELL (Malcolm R. McConnell^{10}) was b. on 16 Mar 1924 in Pittsburg, Penn., the dau. of Malcolm R. McConnell's first wife, Mary Ellen Bateman. She is m. to
392. Charles Oland PRATT, Jr., the son of Charles Oland and Mary Louise (Holding) Pratt, who was b. on 5 Apr 1924 in Chicago, Ill. They res. in Valencia, Penn., and have 3 ch:

393. 1) Ruth Ellen, b. 22 Oct 1949.
394. 2) Nancy Jane, b. 17 Apr 1953.
395. 3) Karen Lucille, b. 14 Oct 1956.

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224. HOWARD COPLAND ROBINSON, Jr. (Gladys B. Carter^{10}) was b. on 16 Oct 1921 in Plainfield, N. J. He grad. from Yale in 1945 and is employed in marketing.

396. He is m. to Alice Morton ELY who was b. 19 Oct 1921 in New York City, the dau. of Richard Duncan and Mildred (Chase) Ely. They res. in Chapel Hill, N. C., and have 5 ch:

397. 1) Ann Carter, b. 1 Mar 1945 in N. Y. C., is m. to
398, 399, Lynn WORTHEN and has 2 ch: Jennifer Alexander, b.
400. 16 May 1969, and Lynn, Jr. b. 22 Apr 1966. They res. in Bangor, Me.
401. 2) Mildred Ely, b. 5 Oct 1946 in New Haven, Conn., is
402. m. to Dr. George Lyon.
403. 3) Cathy Waring, b. 15 Mar 1952 in Stamford, Conn.
404. 4) Nancy Copland, b. 30 Jan 1954 in Greenwich, Conn.
405. 5) Howard Copland, III, b. 6 Feb 1961 in Greenwich.

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225. ANN ROBINSON (Gladys B. Carter^{10}) was b. on 8 Jan 1923 in
406. Plainfield, N. J. She was m. to 1) Peter Dunne GARVAN in Lakeville, Conn. on 9 May 1942, and he d. on 9 Jan 1976. He was b. on 23 Dec 1922 in Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., son of Francis Patrick and Mabel (Brady) Garvan, and he is bur. in Woodland Cem. N. Y. They had 2 ch:

407. 1) Francis Patrick "Mike" II, b. 16 Apr 1946 in N. Y. C.
408. is m. to Susan Groome DRINKER. b. 23 Feb 1948 in Phila. and res. in Enumclaw, Wash.

409. 2) Kim Waring, b. 26 May 1948 in N. Y. C., is m. to
410. Gary Robert SNYDER, b. 6 June 1948 in Rockhill Furnace, Penn. They res. in Brighton, Mass.

Ann (Robinson) Garvan is now m. to Dr. Robert Philip
411. NOBLE and they res. in Lakeville, Conn. They have no ch.

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228. BURNHAM CARTER, Jr. (Burnham Carter^{10}) was b. on 21 Jan 1924 in Watertown, Conn. He is a grad. of Princeton and received his Ph.d. from Stamford in 1954. Dr. Carter is a
412. professor of English. He is m. to Sue Holmes McLEOD who is the dau. of Norman Chandler and Mary Elizabeth (Holmes) McLeod, b. 19 Feb 1923 in Pittsburg. They live in Dedham, Mass., and have 3 ch:

413. 1) Jeffrey Burnham, b. 12 June 1946 in N. Y. C. is a physical therapist. He rec. his B. A. from Swarthmore and later grad. from the Univ. of Penn. He and his family live in Charlotte, N. C. He is m. to
414. Elaine NAPIER who was b. on 20 May 1948 in Kenvir, Ky., dau. of Hayes and Norma (Harris) Napier, and
415. have 2 ch: Samuel Harris, b. 1 Jan 1978, and Jason
416. Blaine, b. 18 Sep 1972.
417. 2) Elizabeth McLeod, b. 18 June 1948 in New Haven, Conn.
418. is a teacher and is m. to Dr. Robert Ladd EDMONSTONE. Dr. Edmonstone was b. on 18 June 1950 in New London, son of William Mason and Sally (Walker) Edmonstone. They recently moved from Brighton, Mass. to Old Lyme,
419. Conn., and they have one dau., Alison McLeod, b. 21 Apr 1978 in Newton.
420. 3) Jane Holmes, b. 15 Apr 1952 at Redwood City, Calif., grad. from the Univ. of Mass. with a B. A. in psychology and is an office manager. She is single and res. in Caldwell, N. J.

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229. DAVID LELAND CARTER (Burnham Carter^{10}) was b. 25 May 1927 in New York City. He grad. from Exeter Academy in 1945, Princeton in 1949, and Colgate in 1952. He is an investment
421. banker. He is m. to Hope Calhoun HEMPHILL who was b. in N. Y. C. on 22 Feb 1929, the dau. of John and Marie Calhoun O'Shaughnessy Hemphill. The Carters live in Hopewell, N. J. with their 3 ch:

422. 1) Ann Henry, b. 31 May 1957 in N. Y. C.
423. 2) Stephen Wright, b. 27 Apr 1961 in Princeton, N. J.
424. 3) Alantha Calhoun, b. 12 Oct 1964 in Princeton, N. J.

230. ALISON CARTER (Burnham Carter^{10}) was b. on 17 Sep 1932 in Old Lyme, Conn. She is a grad. of Richmond Coll. and is Executive Director of the Y. W. C. A. of Greater Bridgeport.

425. She is m. to John Galvin MITCHELL who was b. in Cincinnati, O. on 18 Dec 1931, the son of Paul Lincoln and Julie (Galvin) Mitchell. They live in W. Redding, Conn., and have 2 ch:

426. 1) Katherine, b. 24 Feb 1957 in Hanford, Cal., is a grad. of Yale and is a dancer. She lives in Brooklyn.

427. 2) Pamela, b. 7 Jul 1958 in Staten Island, N. Y., is a student at Conn. Coll. in New London and lives with her parents.

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233. DOROTHY DE LONG PRÉ CARTER (Samuel T. Carter III^{10}) was b. on 5 May 1935 in N. Y. C. She is a grad. of Bard College in N. Y. and Guildhall School of Music in London, and is an accomplished musician and recording concert artist. She plays the hammer dulcimer and the psaltery.

Dorothy lives in Cambridge, Mass. with her two ch;

428. 1) Justin, b. 27 May 1964 in N. Y. C.

429. 2) Celeste, b. 8 Dec 1966 in N. Y. C.

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234. MARGO ALISON CARTER (Samuel T. Carter III^{10}) was b. on 14 Aug 1946 in Holywood, Calif. She is a grad. of the Univ. of Conn. and Katherine Gibbs of N. Y. C., and is a Staff Asst., Operations Development, for Emery Air Freight Corp.

430. She is m. to John Thomas MONTOVANO who is the son of Augustus Joseph and Ann Bridget (Campanile) Montovano. He was b. on 24 Oct 1946 in Garden City, L. I., N. Y. They were m. in 1979 in Washington, D. C., res. in Wilton, Conn., and have no ch.

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241. EMILY FRANCES UPTON (Elizabeth Cook^{10}) was b. on 9 Apr 1923 in Washington, D. C. She is a grad. of the Univ. of Md. and George Washington Univ. Medical School, and is an anesthesiologist.

431. Emily was m. to Ronald Charles WELLSTOOD, the son of William Charles and Louise Alice (McCord) Wellstood. He was b. on 3 Nov 1912 in Montmorency Falls, Que., Can., and d. on 13 June 1974. He was a grad. of Montreal Technical School, was a librarian in the Canadian Army and a proofreader for the Danbury (Conn.) News Times. He and Dr. Wellstood have 5 ch:

432. 1) Katherine Fuller, b. 10 Mar 1955 in Washington, D. C. Grad. of Univ. of Conn. in 1976; lives in Manchester, Conn.

433. 2) Elizabeth Rose, b. 20 Mar 1956 in Ontario, Can.; grad. from St. Michael's Coll. in Vt. in 1977; is a housewife and part-time veterinary assistant.
434. She is m. to Tod David SCHIMELPFENIG who was b. in San Francisco on 7 Sep 1954, the son of John Wesley and Elsie Kathleen (Mello) Schimelpfenig. Tod is an outdoors leadership training instructor and outfitter, and they live in Lander, Wyo. with their young
435. son, Samuel Sean, b. 18 Oct 1977 in Lander.

436. 3) Emily Joan, b. 5 May 1957 in Ontario, Can., lives with her mother in Danbury, Conn.

437. 4) Frederick Charles, b. 12 June 1958 in Ontario, Can.; is a student at the Univ. of Cal. (Berkeley).

438. 5) Sandra Maxine, b. 8 Aug 1960, is a student at the Univ. of Ariz. in Tuscon. She was b. in Ottawa, Ont., Can.

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242. ELIZABETH UPTON (Elizabeth Cook^{10}) was b. on 13 Dec 1924 in Washington, D. C. She received her Ph.d. from the Univ. of Wisc. and was a microbiologist. She d. on 7 Feb 1962.
439. She was m. to Thomas Boyne PLATT, Sr., son of Boyne H. and Elizabeth (Hanck) Platt, and was b. on 30 Sep 1927 in Evanston, Ill. In 1963, Thomas m. 2) Joyce K. Perkins who was b. 1 June 1936 in New Brunswick, N. J., dau. of Earl and Mary (Kimball) Perkins, and they live in Neshanic Station, N. J.

Elizabeth and Thomas had 3 ch. who now live with their father in N. J.:

440. 1) Margaret Elizabeth, b. 5 Dec 1955 in Madison, Wisc. She is a horticulturist.

441. 2) Thomas Boyne Platt, Jr., b. 16 Jul 1957 in Sommerville, N. J.; is a grad. of the Univ. of Tenn. with a major in forestry.

442. 3) Emily Jean, b. 14 Apr 1961 in Sommerville, N. J.

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243. VIRGINIA UPTON (Elizabeth Cook^{10}) was b. on 7 Dec 1926 in Washington, D. C. She attended the Univ. of Md. and grad. from Hunter Laboratory in Washington, D. C. She is a
443. registered medical technologist. She was m. to Bruce BYRD who was b. on 14 Jul 1930 at Bakersville, N. C., the son of Bill and Zora (Renfro) Byrd, and she has one son, Bruce
444. Frederick, b. 3 Aug 1962. Virginia lives in Laurel, Md.

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244. JEAN ELIOT UPTON (Elizabeth Cook^{10}) was b. on 28 June 1929 in Washington, D. C. She is a registered nurse and a grad. of Garfield Hosp. School of Nursing in Washington, D. C.

445. Jean is m. to Richard L. PITCHFORD, b. Chicago, Ill. on 18 Aug 1927, the son of Richard Valentine Pitchford, a world-famous magician, and Swan (Walker) Pitchford. He is a mechanical engineer and a grad. of Tri-State Univ. in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Jean and Richard live in Wappingers Falls, N. Y. and have 4 ch:

446. 1) Steven Curtiss, b. 14 Jul 1953 in Queens, N. Y.; is
447. m. to Tamara Ethel RAND who was b. in Boothbay Harbor,
Me., dau. of Roscoe Elliott Rand, Jr. and Dorothy Lynette
448. (Barter) Rand. They have 2 ch., Steven Curtiss, Jr.,
449. and Dorothy Jean, both b. in Bath, Me. Steven and
Tamara live at Burnt Island Light Station in Boothbay
Harbor.
450. 2) Peter Charles, b. 27 Nov 1954 in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.;
attended N. Y. State Univ. and lives in Franklin, N. Y.
451. 3) Thomas Roy, b. 16 Dec 1956 in Fort Wayne, Ind.; grad.
of N. Y. State Univ., and now attending Univ. of Minn.
452. 4) Ann Louise, b. 21 Apr 1959 in Baltimore, Md., grad. of
N. Y. State Agricultural and Technical Coll.

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246. ALICE JEAN NEWMAN (Helen M. Cook^{10}) was b. on 12 Aug 1939 in Chicago, Ill. Alice is a grad. of Bryn Mawr Coll. and the Univ. of Chicago, and has been a Latin teacher.

453. She is m. to Jay Frederick MULBERRY who was b. in Pittsburgh, Penn. on 15 Feb 1942, the son of Frederick Leslie, Jr. and Mary Evelyn (Harman) Mulberry. They live in Chicago and have 1 son:

454. 1) Samuel Jay, b. 23 Sep 1977 in Chicago, Ill.

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247. EDITH PRATT NEWMAN (Helen M. Cook^{10}) was b. on 22 Nov 1942 in Chicago, Ill. Edith grad. from Goucher Coll. in 1963 where she majored in music, attended the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich. for two summers, and has a fellowship to continue the study of the flute in Vienna. She also plays the clavichord, and now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. with her 3 ch, all b. in London, England:

455. 1) Edith Eileen, b. 25 Sep 1973.
456. 2) Alantha Landess, b. 29 Oct 1975.
457. 3) Helen Madgelma, b. 27 Dec 1976.

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250. SUSAN PRATT CARTER (Herbert P. Carter^{10}) was b. on 29 Nov 1938 in Huntington, N. Y. She received her M.Ed. at Columbia Univ., and is now involved in public health work at Columbia. She is unmarried and res. in Englewood, N. J.

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251. ANDREW McCLELLAN CARTER (Herbert P. Carter^{10}) was b. in Englewood, N. J. on 7 June 1940. He is m. to Dale Marsha
458. PETERSON who was b. on 17 Dec 1944, the dau. of Leonard Otto and Valerie (Marsh) Peterson. They live in Dover and have 1 son:

459. 1) James Peterson, b. 2 Mar 1963 in Brooklyn, N. Y.

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252. THOMAS BENEDICT CARTER (Herbert P. Carter^{10}) was b. in Englewood, N. J. on 15 Jul 1944. He was a grad. of Boston Univ. and was a tennis pro. He d. on 27 Mar 1978 in Kennebunk, Me, and is bur. in Noyes Cemetery, Greensboro, Vt.

460. He was m. to Mary Kathryn HOPCRAFT, b. 24 June 1949 and the dau. of Richard Thomas and Dorothy (Kindelan) Hopcraft. She lives in Amesbury, Mass., with their son:

461. 1) Tyler Benedict, b. 30 Dec 1975 in Newburyport, Mass.

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254. JEANETTE CANNON (Jean Carter^{10}) was b. on 20 Apr 1941 in N. Y. C. She is a grad. of Conn. Coll. and is m. to Dr.
462. Thomas Matthew RUFFLE. He was b. in Buffalo, N. Y. on 2 May 1945, the son of Matthew Frederick and Hazel (Johnson) Ruffle. They live in Laconia, N.H. and have 3 ch:

463. 1) Kathleen, b. 25 Sep 1971 in Madison, Wisc.
464. 2) Matthew Charles, b. 2 Jan 1974 in Madison, Wisc.
465. 3) Richarda, b. 31 Aug 1975 in Wiesbaden, Germany.

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256. JOHN CARTER CANNON (Jean Carter^{10}) was b. on 13 Nov 1949 in Scarsdale, N. Y. John is a grad. of Phillips Exeter Acad., Williams Coll. and Yale. He is a biologist, involved in environmental consulting.

466. He is m. to Nancy Louise SUSINA who was b. in Elkhorn, Wisc. on 14 Jul 1947, the dau. of Joseph and Lydia Caroline (Lenschow) Susina. They live in Staten Island, N. Y. and have no children.

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267. JOYCE LAFAYETTE PRATT (Herbert E. Pratt, Jr.^{10}) was b. on 27 Sep 1933 in Chicago. Joyce is a business college grad. and holds a very responsible executive position in a bank in Chicago.

467. Joyce was m. to Edward Laurence ROGERS who was b. in Chicago on 21 Apr 1932, son of Kelly Howard and Sophie Dolores (Bednarczyk) Rogers. He d. on 3 Apr 1975 in Park Ridge, Ill. Joyce lives in Park Ridge with her 2 ch:

468. 1) Laurence, b. 26 Mar 1960 in Chicago; stud. at Univ. of Wisc.
469. 2) Randall Kelly, b. 3 Aug 1963 in Evergreen Park, Ill.

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270. 470. MARY LEE LUINIS (Laura O. Pratt^{10}) was b. on 18 May 1944 in Chicago, Ill. She is m. to Thomas Paul SIMONELLI who was b. on 10 Jul 1951 in Chicago, son of Joseph John and Alice Catherine (O'Connell) Simonelli. They live in Chicago with their 2 ch:

471. 1) Rebecca Lee, b. 3 Aug 1973 in Chicago, Ill
472. 2) Michael Thomas, b. 30 Sep 1979 in Harvey, Ill.

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261. 473. THOMAS EDWARD LUINIS (Laura O. Pratt^{10}) was b. on 14 June 1948 in Chicago, Ill. He is m. to Jeanne PETERSON who was b. on 7 May 1951 in Harvey, Ill., the dau. of Arthur E. and June Rita (Bloom) Peterson. They live in Flossmoor, Ill. and have no children.

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273. JILLIAN EVERTS HOCKING (Richard B. O. Hocking^{10}) was b. on 22 Nov 1941 in Los Angeles, Calif. She is a grad. of Westminster School in Atlanta, Ga., Radcliff Coll., and Rhode Island School of Design, and is a potter.

474. Jillian is m. to Calvin Waldo FARWELL who was b. in Mexico on 1 Aug 1940. He is a physicist and a grad. of Harvard and the Univ. of Cal. (Berkeley). He is the son of Fred Whitcomb and Katharine (Doane)Pier Farwell.

Jillian and Calvin live in W. Dummerston, Vt. and have 3 ch:

475. 1) Sarah Whitcomb, b. 14 Jan 1968 in San Francisco, Cal.
476. 2) Samuel Everts, b. 4 Nov 1969 in Chevreuse, France.
477. 3) Jemima Terry, b. 14 Oct 1971 in Chevreuse, France.

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274. JENNIFER MAEVE HOCKING (Richard B. O. Hocking^{10}) was b. on 9 Mar 1944 in Los Angeles, Calif. She is a grad. of Westminster School in Atlanta, Ga., and attended Swarthmore Coll.

478. Jennifer is m. to George Bell WILEY who was b. 26 Nov 1946 in Jackson, Tenn., the son of Bell Irvin and Mary Frances (Harrison) Wiley. George received his A. B. in French at the Univ. of N. C., a M.Div. and Ph.d. from Emory Univ., and is an ordained priest. He is a professor of religion and chaplain at Baker Univ. in Baldwin City, Kans. where they res.

Jennifer and Dr. Wiley have one dau:

479. 1) Joanna Katherine, b. 14 Jun 1974 in Atlanta, Ga.

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275. PENELOPE BOYLE O'REILLY HOCKING (Richard B. O. Hocking^{10}) was b. on 8 Sep 1945 in Los Angeles, Calif. Penelope grad. from McGill Univ. in Montreal, Can. and did her grad. work at the Putney Grad. School of Ed. in Vt. She is a counselor and drug treatment speacialist, and received a M.A.T. at Antioch Coll. in 1970.

480. Penelope is m. to Dr. Christopher David GARTRELL who was b. 28 May 1953 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., the son of Frederick Roy Gartrell, a Bishop in Brit. Col., Can., and of Grace Elizabeth (Wood) Gartrell. Christopher is a professor of sociology at the Univ. of Ga. and a grad. of the Univ. of Brit. Col. and Harvard Univ. Penelope and Christopher res. in Athens, Ga.

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277. GWYNETH CAMPBELL (Hester Hocking^{10}) was b. on 23 Sep 1935
481. in Providence, R. I. She is m. to Edmond Eggleston SEAY, Jr. who was b. on 13 Oct 1931 in Richmond, Va., the son of Edmond Eggleston and Margaret H. (Hawkins) Seay. They live in Camp Hill, Penn. and have 2 ch:

482. 1) Pamela, b. 8 Jul 1968 in Ames, Iowa.
483. 2) Cynthia, b. 30 Nov 1972 in Wakefield, R. I.

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278. DONALD HOCKING CAMPBELL (Hester Hocking^{10}) was b. on 1 Nov
484. 1938 in Providence, R. I. He is m. to Judy Helen Coleman who was b. in S. C. on 21 Mar 1949 and adopted by Forrest and Helen Coleman. Donald and Judy live in Hollywood, Calif. and have no children.

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281. WAUD HOCKING KRACKE (Joan Hocking^{10}) was b. on 18 Oct 1939 in Peiping (Now Peking), China. He is a grad. of the Univ. of Chicago Laboratory School, Harvard (B. A.), Univ. of Chicago (M. A.), and the Institute for Psychoanalysis in Chicago. He is a professor of social anthropology at the Univ. of Ill. in Chicago.

485. Waud is m. to Laura Jane HUYSSEN who was b. in Grand Rapids, Mich. on 13 Dec 1941. She received her B. A. from Alma Coll. in Alma, Mich. and did grad. work at the Univ. of Chicago. She is a grade school teacher, and they live in Chicago. They have no children.

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282. ERNESTA HENRIETTA KRACKE (Joan Hocking^{10}) was b. on 9 Aug 1942 in Washington, D. C. She is a grad. of the Univ. of Chicago Laboratory SCHOOL, Wellesley Coll. (B. A.), and Harvard's Kennedy School of Public Administration (M. A.). She is an urban and environmental planner.

486. Ernesta is m. to Thomas Mark KRACKIEWICZ who was b. in Windsor, Great Britain, on 28 Oct 1941. He is a grad. of St. Luke's School for Boys in New Caanan, Ct., the International School of Geneva in Switzerland, Harvard (B. A.) and the London School of Economics. He is an economist and planning consultant.

Ernesta and Thomas live in Watertown and have no children.

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284. WILLIAM McKENZIE RUNYON (Benjamin F. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 25 June 1928 in N. Y. C. He is m. to Lillian Elizabeth
487. BARLOWSKI who was b. on 18 Jan 1927 in Providence, R. I., the dau. of John and Maria (Swiatlowski) Barlowski. They res. in Downers Grove, Ill., and have 2 ch:

488. 1) Stanley James, b. 24 Nov 1956 in Harvey, Ill.; grad. Univ. of Ill. in 1978; employed by Fire Insurance Co. of Chicago. Res. in LaGrange Park, Ill.

489. 2) Ann Elizabeth, b. 30 Mar 1958 in Harvey, Ill.; is a student at Ill. State Univ.

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285. PATRICIA RUNYON (Benjamin F. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 15 Jul
490. 1929 in N. Y. C. She is m. to Robert Charles FROHLING, b. on 12 Dec 1925 in Summit, N. J., the son of Charles John and Helen (Dambues) Frohling. They live in Howell, Mich. and have 2 ch:

491. 1) Nathan Mark, b. 7 Jan 1956 in Plainfield, N. J.; res. in Coconut Grove, Fla., and is a Univ. of Mich. grad. in naval architecture. He is employed by Bertram Ships in Miami, Fla.

492. 2) Daniel David, b. 16 May 1957 in Pompton Plains, N. J. is a student at the Univ. of Mich.

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287. MIRIAM AWINITA RUNYON (Ernest H. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 30 Apr 1931 in Cincinnati, O. She is a grad. of Agnes Scott Coll. received her M. A. in zoology from Vassar, and is a teacher of chemistry at Pasadena City College in Calif.

493. Miriam was first m. to Henry Gabriel MARTINOD who was b. in Quito, Ecuador, S. A., on 10 Aug 1932, the son of Carl of Alsace, France, and Rosarito Hidalgo Martinod of Quito. Their only child is:

494. 1) Melanie Elaine, b. 9 Sep 1961 in Los Angeles, Cal.

495. Miriam is now m. to Gerald Louis SMITH, the son of Carl Henry Smith and Ruth (Youngman) Smith who was b. in Buffalo, N. Y. on 6 Feb 1926. They have no children. They live in Altadena, Calif.

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288. 496. RUTH ADSILA RUNYON (Ernest H. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 28 Oct 1932 in Cincinnati, O. She is m. to James Cameron FLETCHER who was b. on 3 Jul 1924 in Mt. Clemens, Mich, son of Campbell and Amy Fletcher. They live in Kirtland, O., and have 3 ch:

497. 1) Stewart James, b. 24 Mar 19 in Cleveland, O.
498. 2) Donald Keith, b. 13 May 1962 in Cleveland, O.
499. 3) Douglas, b. 27 Dec 1966 in Willoughby, O.

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289. PHYLLIS KINIKS LELIAH RUNYON (Ernest H. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 14 Apr 1936 in Boston. She grad. from Woman's Coll., Univ. of N. C., Montana Hale Univ. in Missoula, Mont, and has degrees in biology, botany and early childhood education. She is a Headstart teacher in Wapato-Toppenish, Washington.

500. Phyllis is m. to Claus Ivar DOLPH who was b. in Peoria, Ill. on 1 Nov 1936, son of Dr. Ivar Eugene and Helen Elizabeth (Soneral) Dolph. He has degrees from Knox Coll. in Gatesburg, Ill. in biology, Montana State Univ. in Missoula in zoology, and is a teacher of biology, anatomy and physiology at Yakima Valley College in Yakima, Wash.

Phyllis and Claus are also fruit ranchers, and live in Wapato, Wash. with their 2 ch:

501. 1) Eric Ivar, b. 25 Oct 1960 in Missoula, Mont.
502. 2) Claus Anders, b. 25 Apr 1963 in Yakima, Wash.

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291. CHARLES RUNYON FREEHAFER (Gertrude L. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 14 Mar 1937 in Dayton, O. He received a B. S. in Electrical Engineering from Purdue in 1959 and is employed in computer sales for I. B. M.

503. Charles is m. to Ann WONDERLY who was b. in Dayton, O. on 29 Sep 1935, the dau. of Frank and Dorothy (Winnard) Wonderly. They live in Raleigh, N. C., and have 2 ch:

504. 1) John Charles, b. 4 Mar 1964 in Dayton, O.
505. 2) William Gibson, b. 16 Oct 1967 in Dayton, O.

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294. JAMES ROSS RUNYON (James R. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 5 May 1942
506. in Marquette, Mich. He is m. to Jean Ann MATHEWS who was b. on 23 Oct 1944 in Charles City, Ia., dau. of John and Helen Bertha (Biel) Mathews. They live in Schlattweg, Switzerland, and have 3 ch:

507. 1) Lisa Anne, b. 22 Dec 1963 in Hancock, Mich.
508. 2) Kristina Maus, b. 28 Dec 1966 in Ames, Iowa.
509. 3) Reune Mathews James, b. 23 Jan 1971 in Basel, Switz.

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295. JULIA MAE RUNYON (James R. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 5 May 1942
510. in Marquette, Mich. She was m. to Michael DONALDSON, is now divorced and has resumed her maiden name. She res. in Sylvan Lake, Mich. and has no children.

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296. DONALD ALAN RUNYON (James R. Runyon^{10}) was b. on 16 Sep 1945
511. in Marquette, Mich. He is m. to Linda Lee PARSEGHIAN, b. on 8 Apr 1947 in Medina, O., dau. of Gerard Alban and Margaret Bertha (Saus) Parseghian. They live in Ithaca, N. Y. and have 2 ch:

512. 1) Craig Wayne, b. 26 June 1973 in Ithaca, N. Y.
513. 2) Brent Gerard, b. 1 Nov 1976 in Ithaca, N. Y.

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298. LARRY GILBERT BURGESS (David D. Burgess[10]) was b. on 28 Mar 1942 in Oberlin, O. Larry is a grad. of Kent State Univ. and is a former teacher. He is currently owner-operator of Midway Oh Boy Restaurant in Elyria, O. where he lives. He is not married.

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299. M. SUSANNA BURGESS (David D. Burgess[10]) was b. on 28 May
514. 1946. She is m. to Jon R. POWERS, they live in Montrose, Colo. and have one son:

515. 1) Paul James, b. 12 Mar 1974.

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300. NEAL LOWELL BURGESS (David D. Burgess[10]) was b. on 11 Nov
516. 1949 in Lorain, O. He is m. to Dianne Joyce STEVENS who was b. on 1 Mar 1952 in Bend, Ore., the dau. of Fred Jay and Joyce Loween (Davis) Stevens. Neal and Dianne live in Kailua Kona, Hawaii, and have 2 ch:

517. 1) Jonathan David, b. 28 Oct 1974 in Portland, Ore.
518. 2) Daniel Neal, b. 12 Apr 1976 in Portland, Ore.

Neal is a grad. of Santa Barbara City Coll and is a chef.

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303. LINDA LOUISE TRUEMAN (Wilbur J. Trueman[10]) was b. on 24 Feb
519. 1947 in Toronto, Ont., Can. She is m. to Dale Weaver, they live in St. Louis, Mo., and have 2 ch:

520. 1) Matthew Scott, b. Mar 1975.
521. 2) Maggie, b. 30 June 1977.

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304. ERIC WILLIAM TRUEMAN (Wilbur J. Trueman[10]) was b. on 14 Apr
1950 in Toronto, Ont., Can. He attended the Arts Univ. of
Guelph and is a service manager at Quinte Water Refining.
522. He is m. to Linda Catherine WHITTINGHAM who was b. on 6 Apr
1953 in Chatham, Ont., dau. of Edwin Alison and Betty Wendell (Minahan) Whittingham, and they live in Belleville, Ontario. They have no children.

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308. NELSON MARK RICHARDS III (Walter H. Richards^{10}) was b. on 20 June 1939 in Warren, O. Nelson is a physician and a medical director, and lives in Mt. Lebanon, Penn. He is
523. m. to Barbara Bartlett GEISLER who was b. in Washington, D. C. on 16 Aug 1939, the dau. of Charles Edwin and Edith Hope (Bartlett) Geisler. They have 2 ch:

524. 1) Jennifer Jeanne, b. 7 Oct 1966 in Chicago.
525. 2) Gretchen Geisler, b. 19 June 1969 in Buffalo.

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309. WALTER BRUCE RICHARDS (Walter H. Richards^{10}) was b. on 29 June 1941 in Warren, O. He is m. to Jean Charla
526. PRITCHETT who was b. in Chicago, Ill. on 26 May 1940, the dau. of Charles Herman and Marguerite Almira (Lentner) Pritchett. They live in Oberlin, O. and have 2 ch:

527. 1) Michael Kerr, b. 6 Jan 1967 in Boston.
528. 2) Katherine Anne, b. 15 June 1969 in Oberlin, O.

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310. CHRISTOPHER KERR RICHARDS (Walter H. Richards^{10}) was b.
529. on 26 June 1945 in Warren, O. He is m. to Bonnie Sue BOGGS who was b. on 28 Nov 1946 in Cleveland, O., and adopted by Charles Emerson and Martha Eleanor (Dunn) Boggs. They live in Arvada, Colo. and have 2 ch.

530. 1) Heather Elaine, b. 10 Apr 1973 in Parma, O.
531. 2) Jason Alexander, b. 21 Feb 1975 in Cleveland, O.

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311. REBECCA JEANNE RICHARDS (Walter H. Richards^{10}) was b. on 27 Feb 1948 in Warren, O. She is m. to Robert William
532. McMURDO, the son of William and Jean Mason (Stanger) McMurdo. Robert was b. on 23 Dec 1946 in Pittsburg, Penn. They live in Longmont, Colo. and have 2 ch:

533. 1) Christina Kay, b. 17 May 1975 in Englewood, Colo.
534. 2) Douglas Scott, b. 14 Sep 1977 in Boulder, Colo.

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313. RICHARD PETER RICHARDS (Richard Richards^{10}) was b. on 9 Jan 1943 in Lorain, O. He grad. from Oberlin Coll. in 1965 and received a Ph.d. in Geology from the Univ. of Chicago. He is now an asst. professor of geology at Oberlin Coll. and an environmental researcher for Heidelberg Coll.

535. He is m. to Jo Ann TELFAIR who was b. on 6 Apr 1944 in Springfield, the dau. of David and Mary Balderston (Swift) Telfair. Jo Ann also grad. from Oberlin Coll. and received a Ph.d. from Union Graduate Univ. She is an instructor at Oberlin Coll. and at the Gestalt Institute of Cleveland.

Jo Ann and Peter live in Oberlin and have 2 ch:

536. 1) Eric Shaler, b. 2 Jul 1970 in Chicago, Ill.
537. 2) Jeremy Alan, b. 7 Nov 1972 in Lorain, O.

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314. JUDITH ELLEN RICHARDS (Richard Richards^{10}) was b. on 28 Jul 1945 in Oberlin, O. She is a grad. of Kalamazoo Coll. in Mich. and is a home partner and mother. She is m. to Ryan
538. Walter OVERBEEK who is a math teacher. Ryan was b. in Kalamazoo, Mich. on 25 Aug 1943, the son of Peter Cornelius and Ruth Jane (Smith) Overbeek, and is a grad. of Kalamazoo Coll. and the Univ. of Montana. They live in Kalispell, Mont., and have 2 ch:

539. 1) Martha Richards, b. 25 June 1972 in Kalispell, Mont.
540. 2) Serah Ryan, b. 25 Mar 1974 in Kalispell.

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315. JOHN SCOTT RICHARDS (Richard Richards^{10}) was b. on 24 Aug 1946 in Columbus, O. He grad. from Oberlin Coll. in 1968, from the Univ. of Mich. in 1973 with a degree in ecology, and received his Ph.d. in clinical psychology from Kent State in 1977. He is currently a clinical psychologist in Birmingham, Ala. where he res. with his family.

541. Dr. Richards is m. to Suzanne Marie WAGNER who was b. on 10 Feb 1945 in Detroit, Mich., the dau. of Joseph Anthony and Helen Catherine (Mahon) Wagner. Suzanne received a B. A. and a M. A. in counseling from the Univ. of Detroit, and she is a teacher and school administrator.

John and Suzanne live in Birmingham, Ala. and have 1 dau:

542. 1) Gretchen Christine, b. 5 Aug 1977 in Akron, O.

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316. THOMAS JOSEPH RICHARDS (Richard Richards^{10}) was b. on 24 Feb 1950 in Columbus, O. He attended the Univ. of Denver, and is now a ski instructor and administrator.

543. He is m. to Nancy Lee LOERCH who was b. in Lincoln, Neb. on

1 Dec 1949, dau. of Robin Lee and Leona Gladys (Miller) Loerch. Nancy Lee is a grad. of the Univ. of Denver and is now a home partner and mother. They live in Bailey, Colo. and have 1 dau:

544. 1) Beth Robin, b. 17 May 1979 in Fairplay, Colo.

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317. RUTH ANNE RICHARDS (Richard Richards^{10}) was b. on 26 June 1952 in Morristown, N. J. She grad. from Colby Coll. in 1973 and is now a Ph.d. candidate in marine biology at the Univ. of R. I. She lives in Kingston, R. I. and is single.

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319. WILLIAM NELSON RICHARDS (Nelson F. Richards^{10}) was b. on
545. 20 Jan 1943 in Upper Darby, Penn. He was m. 1) to Elaine OLSEN who was b. on 20 Mar 1942 in Ohio, the dau. of Rev. Arthur and Catherine (Bird) Olsen. They are the parents of 2 ch:

546. 1) Scott Lee, b. 15 Aug 1967 in Los Angeles, Cal.
547. 2) Kenneth Clark, b. 24 June 1971 in Los Angeles.

Scott and Kenneth now live with their mother in Huntington Beach, Calif. William and Elaine were div., and William
548. m. 2) Mary Ann WALKER who was b. on 20 Apr 1940 in N. Y. C. Mary Ann has 2 ch. from a previous marriage; Teresa Ann Walker, b. 11 Aug 1962, and Michael Kenneth Walker, b. 6 June 1965. Mary Ann is the dau. of Alexander Thomas and Anna (Scutto) Micale.

William and Mary Ann now live in Lakeside, California, and they have another son:

549. 1) Alexander Nelson, b. 2 Dec. 1974 in San Diego, Cal.

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320. RICHARD PORTER RICHARDS (Nelson F. Richards^{10}) was b. on 19 Oct 1944 in Upper Darby, Penn. He is a minister, and
550. is m. to Patricia Ruth FARLING, dau. of Harold William and Ruth (Moorhead) Farling. Patricia was b. in Toledo, O. on 1 Sep 1944. They live in California, Penn., and have 3 ch:

551. 1) Julia Elizabeth, b. 1 Sep 1970 in New Eagle, Penn.
552. 2) Jason Todd, b. 24 Oct 1974 in Pittsburg, Penn.
553. 3) Jonathan Paul, b. 4 Jul 1976 in Pittsburg.

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321. JAMES HOCKING RICHARDS (Nelson F. Richards^{10}) was b. on
554. 11 Nov 1947 in Warren, O. He is m. to Sandra Kay CLIFTON, b. 30 Mar 1949 in Charlotte, N. C., the dau. of Paul Bruce and Elva Lucille (Cook) Clifton. James and Sandra live in Norfolk, Va. and have 1 dau:

555. 1) Helen Marie, b. 2 Jan 1976 in Norfolk, Va.

James grad. from St. Leo's Coll. with an A. A. in Criminology, and is a Norfolk City Policeman.

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322. SUSAN IRWIN RICHARDS (Nelson F. Richards^{10}) was b. on
556. 1 Aug 1949 in Warren, O. She is m. to Charles Ronald TOLER, the son of Hugh Charles and Eunice May (Bullock) Toler, who was b. on 30 June 1947 in Lynchburg, Va. Susan and Charles res. in San Antonio, Tex. Susan grad. from Western Carolina Univ. and is a teacher. They have 2 ch:

557. 1) Charles Ronald, Jr., b. 27 Nov 1974 in Warner Robins, Ga.
558. 2) Chad Eric, b. 1 Feb 1978 in San Antonio, Tex.

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323. RANDY LEIGH RICHARDS (Nelson F. Richards^{10}) was b. on 23 Dec 1954 in Warren, O. He was recently m. to Rena
559. Elizabeth BROWN, b. 13 Jul 1955, dau. of Frank and Rena Brown of Charlotte, N. C. Randy attended Western Carolina Univ. and grad. from Central Piedmont Jr. Coll. He owns a foreign car business and lives in Asheville, N. C.

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325. RUTH LYNNE FISHEL (Barbara G. Richards^{10}) was b. on 7 Jan
560. 1945 in Miami Beach, Fla. She is m. to John Roy BARRY who was b. on 18 Mar 1945 in N. Y. C., the son of John David and Ann (Fitzmaurice) Barry. Ruth and John live in Seattle, Wash., and have 1 son:

561. 1) Joshua Fitzmaurice, b. 29 Sep 1972 in Dayton, O.

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326. LESLEY GENE FISHEL (Barbara G. Richards^{10}) was b. on 2 Dec 1948 in Boston. Lesley was m. to Gregg R. Hanson of Madison, Wisc. and they are now divorced. Lesley has resumed her maiden name and lives in Seattle, Wash. There were no ch. from this marriage.

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327. TIMOTHY RICHARDS FISHEL (Barbara G. Richards^{10}) was b. on 13 June 1947 in Cambridge. He is m. to Heidi Von Loer
562. FRANKENFELD who was b. on 22 May 1947. They res. in Seattle,

Wash. and have 2 ch:

563. 1) Tobias Frankenfeld, b. 7 Aug 1974, Seattle, Wa.
564. 2) Jacob Morgan, b. 20 Oct 1978, Seattle, Wa.

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328. ANDREW MORGAN FISHEL (Barbara G. Richards^{10}) was b. on 19 Mar 1952 in Cambridge. He is single and lives in Tacoma, Wash.

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329. JOHN JEFFERSON FISHEL (Barbara G. Richards^{10}) was b. on 23 May 1953 in Cambridge. He is single and lives in Madison, Wisc.

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331. EMILY CHRISTINE COLE (Julia R. Richards^{10}) was b. on 16 June 1951 in Elgin, Ill. She received her education from Miami Univ. in 1976, and is a teacher. Emily is m.
331a. to Richard W. GATES who was b. on 19 May 1952 in Warren, O., the son of Wilbur Wright and Bertha Alice (Keefner) Gates. Richard grad. from Youngstown Univ. and is an accountant. They res. in Mars, Penn. and have no ch.

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332. MARK ALEXANDER COLE (Julia R. Richards^{10}) was b. on 21 Nov 1952 in Elgin, Ill. He has attended Kent Univ., is single, and lives with his parents in Warren, O.

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333. MELINDA SUE COLE (Julia R. Richards^{10}) was b. on 2 Nov 1954 in Warren, O. She is a grad. of Miami Univ. and is a microbiologist. She is single and lives in Cincinnati, O.

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334. KEVIN RICHARDS COLE (Julia R. Richards^{10}) was b. on 19 Apr 1956 in Warren, O. He is a chemical engineer and a grad. of Ohio State Univ. in 1979. He lives in Covington, Va., and is single.

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336. HELEN CHRISTINE PRATT (Arnold T. Pratt^{10}) was b. on 15 Dec 1950 in Worcester. She grad. from the Univ. of Mass. in 1972 and served 1 year in Vista, working with indians in

Utah. She is now a teacher in San Antonio, Tex. where she resides.

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337. ELIZABETH DOROTHY PRATT (Arnold T. Pratt^{10}) was b. on 17 Sep 1952 in Worcester. On 7 Feb 1976, she was m. to
566. Stephen deBENEDICTIS in the Congregational Church in Westboro. Stephen was b. in Boston on 11 Nov 1952, the son of Leonard D. and Louise Frances (Fasoli) DeBenedictis. Both Elizabeth and Stephen grad. from Salem State Coll. He is a science teacher, and she is a Mental Health Administrator for the State of Mass. They res. in Plainville and have no children.

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338. TYLER WENTWORTH PRATT (Arnold T. Pratt^{10}) was b. on 2 Oct 1961 in Worcester. He is a student at Bentley Coll. in Waltham, and is single.

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340. STEVEN PRATT BRIGGS (Priscilla L. Briggs^{10}) was b. in Worcester on 19 Sep 1948. He grad. from Lowell Technological Inst. in 1970 as an electrical engineer, and works for the U. S. Govt. at Hanscom Field, Bedford.

On 24 May 1980, in Hollis, N. H., he was m. to Donna Lee
340a. (Reeves) STOLL. Donna was b. in Fitchburg on 16 June 1947, the dau. of Edward Arthur and Dorothy (Pavlik) Reeves, and was the widow of James Stoll who d. in 1978. She has two ch. by her first marriage, Kristen Lee Stoll, b. 3 Jul 1970, and Julie Ann Stoll, b. 2 Jan 1973, both in Nashua, N. H.

They reside in Hollis, N. H.

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341. BARBARA PRISCILLA BRIGGS (Priscilla L. Briggs^{10}) was b. on 28 Dec 1952 in Worcester. She attended Keene State Coll. in N. H. and grad. from Worcester State Coll. She is a math teacher.

568. Barbara is m. to Michael Alan BALL who was b. in Worcester on 5 Sep 1952, the son of Donald Edward and Shirley (Farrin) Ball. He attended Worcester Polytechnic Inst. and is now in real estate. He was the founder of Colonial Floor Coverings in Holden. Barbara and Michael res. in Rutland and have 2 ch:

569. 1) Jeffrey David, b. 11 Feb 1973 in Worcester.
570. 2) Andrew Briggs, b. 15 Dec 1977 in Worcester.

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342. MELISSA CAROL BRIGGS (Priscilla L. Briggs[10]) was b. on 4 Apr 1962 in Worcester. Melissa is very musical and has sung in public since she was three years old. She now sings soprano and also plays the french horn in a wind ensemble. In high school she has participated in many competitions of the Mass. Music Educators Association, and has been selected to sing in many New England and Central District Music Festivals. She was recently selected as one of the country's most outstanding high school music students, and will appear in the 1979-80 edition of "Who's Who in Music." She was also one of twenty-four member singers who received the silver medal at the 1979 International Music Festival in Bermuda. In 1980 she participated in the International Music Festival in Ottowa with the 24-member select singing group, and again won the silver medal. Auditions for participation in these groups are required by the Advisory Council of International Music Festivals. In the last concert, Melissa was selected to sing soprano in the quartet "Regina Coeli" by Mozart. She graduated from Wachusett Regional High School in 1980, and will attend college in the fall, majoring in journalism and music.

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344. JOSEPH CALDWELL PRATT (Dana J. Pratt[10]) was b. in Beirut, Lebanon, on 26 Nov 1958. He is majoring in economics at Yale Univ.

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345. MICHAEL LOUIS PRATT (Dana J. Pratt[10]) was b. on 15 June 1961 in New York City. He is a student at Clark Univ. in Worcester.

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346. BENJAMIN LYON PRATT (Dana J. Pratt[10]) was b. on 22 Feb 1966 in New York City. He is a high school student.

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348. NEAL KATHLEEN HARRIS (Anita Caroline Pratt[10]) was b. on 31 Aug 1952 in Bristol, England. She attended the Univ. of Redlands in Calif., is a fabric painter and weaver, and res. in New York City.

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349. PAUL NATHAN HARRIS (Anita Caroline Pratt^{10}) was b. on 28 Nov 1955 in New York City. He is a music major at Wesleyan Univ. specializing in the flute.

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355. ELEANOR PRATT FRENCH (Eva M. Pratt^{10}) was b. in Worcester on 25 Oct 1923. She is m. to Wayne Hiram MORSE who was b. on 3 Aug 1925, the son of Hiram Porter and Rena (Angell) Morse. They res. in Southbridge, and have 1 son:

571. 1) Randall W., b. 16 May 1949 in Worcester; unm.

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356. ROBERT ARNOLD FRENCH (Eva M. Pratt^{10}) was b. in Worcester
572. on 16 May 1942. He is m. to Nancy KATRENAK who was b. on 11 Nov 1944, the dau. of Joseph and Wanda (Guldzynski) Katrenak. They res. in Webster and have 2 ch:

573. 1) Kim Marie, b. 10 Jan 1967 in Worcester.
574. 2) Robert Tod , b. 4 June 1971 in Worcester.

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358. BARBARA ANN GETCHELL (Dorothy Pratt^{10}) was b. on 2 Apr
575. 1934 in El Paso, Tex. She is m. to George E. Henderson, Jr. who was b. on 4 Nov 1931 in Birmingham, Ala. They res. in Clermont, Fla. and have 3 ch., all b. in Birmingham:

576. 1) Cheryl Dawn, b. 9 Dec 1956.
577. 2) Steven Paul, b. 25 Jan 1959.
578. 3) Jeffrey Scott, b. 13 Nov 1961.

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360. FREDERICK WILLIS PRATT (Walter W. Pratt, Jr.^{10}) was b. in
579. Southbridge on 12 Aug 1942. He was m. to Linda Ann MADDOX who was b. in Portland, Ore. on 25 Feb 1946, the dau. of Paul Henry and Dorothy Esther (Kendrick) Maddox. Linda and Frederick were divorced; their two oldest ch. live with their father and the youngest lives with her mother. They are:

580. 1) Cynthia Lee, b. 4 Jul 1962.in Southbridge.
581. 2) Kathleen Jean, b. 26 Sep 1963 in Southbridge.
582. 3) Rebecca Lynn, b. 28 Sep 1965 in Southbridge.

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361. DANIEL GREEN PRATT (Walter W. Pratt, Jr.[10]) was b. in Worcester on 24 Aug 1947. He res. in Southbridge and is unmarried.

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362. ROBERTA LUCY PRATT (Walter W. Pratt, Jr.[10]) was b. in Worcester on 30 Nov 1948. She is m. to Stephen Joseph
583. STEPHANOS who was b. in Englewood, N. J. on 25 Dec 1944, the son of Leo J. and Dorothy (Riley) Stephanos. They res. in Auburn, and have 3 ch:

584. 1) Tabitha Esther, b. 22 Feb 1969 in Worcester.
585. 2) Gregory Stephen, b. 13 Feb 1973 in Worcester.
586. 3) Tara Lee, b. 24 Aug 1977 in Worcester.

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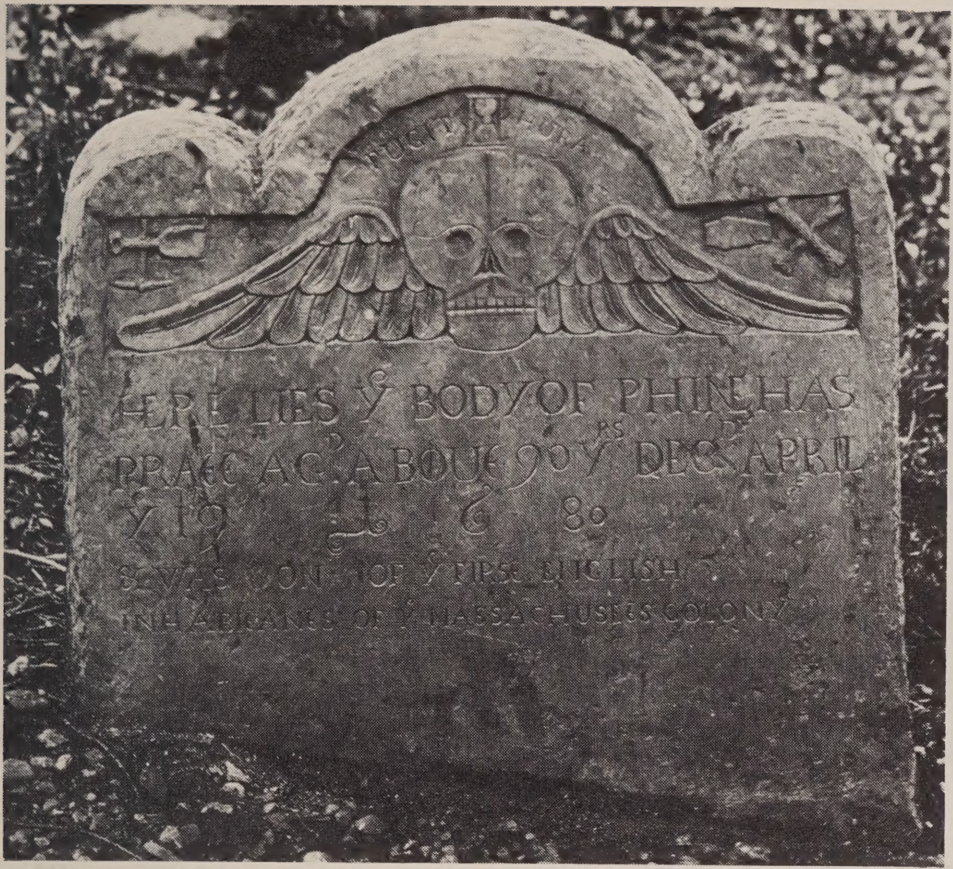
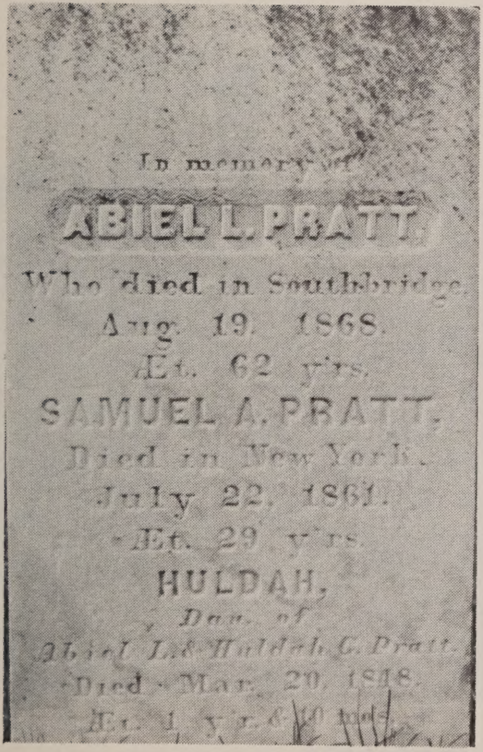
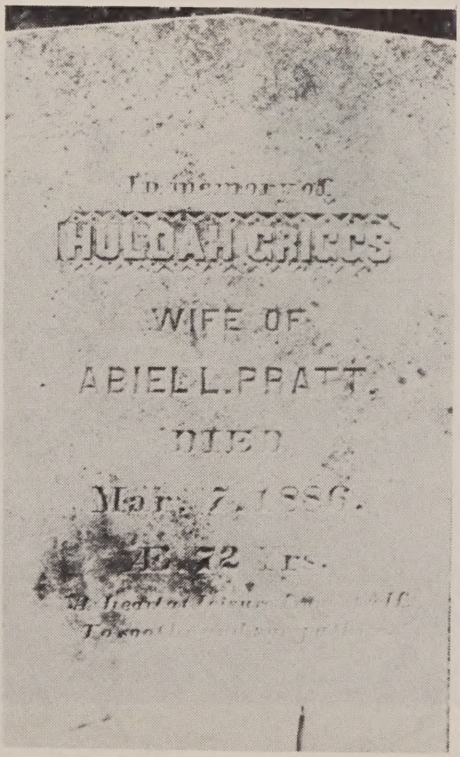
364. JEANNE PRATT LeGRAND (Viola Pratt[10]) was b. on 5 May 1947. She is a kindergarten teacher and is unmarried. She lives on Cape Cod with her mother.


FUGIT HORA
HERE LIES Y BODY OF PHINEHAS
PRATT AGED ABOUT 90 YRS DECD APRIL
Y 19 1680
& WAS ONE OF Y FIRST ENGLISH
INHABITANTS OF Y MASSACHUSETS COLONY

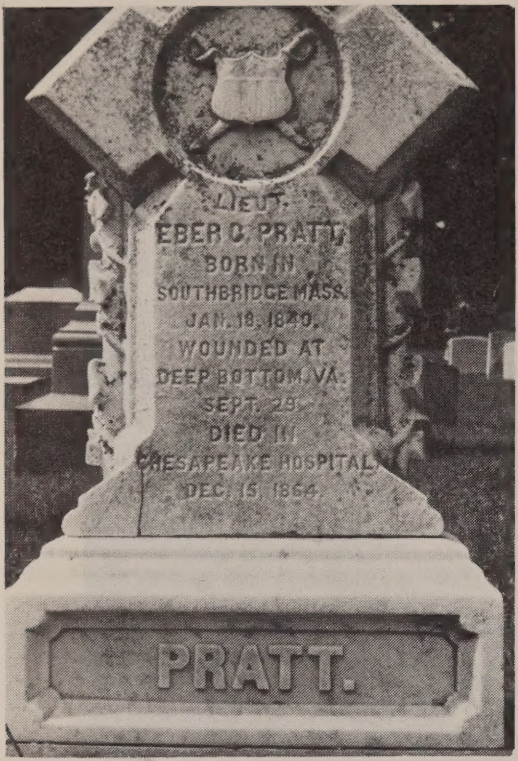
Phinehas Pratt, Tombstone
The Old Burying Ground
Charlestown, MA
Photo circa 1890



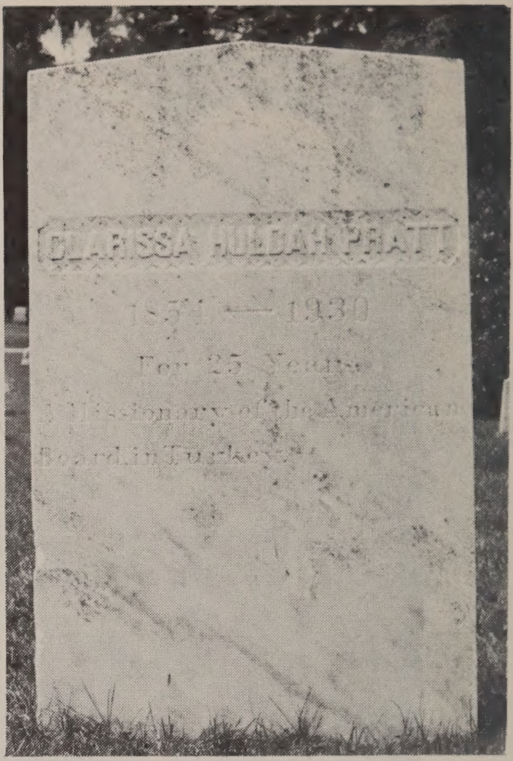
Abiel Lyon Pratt, Tombstone
Oakridge Cemetery
Southbridge, MA
Taken Sept., 1978



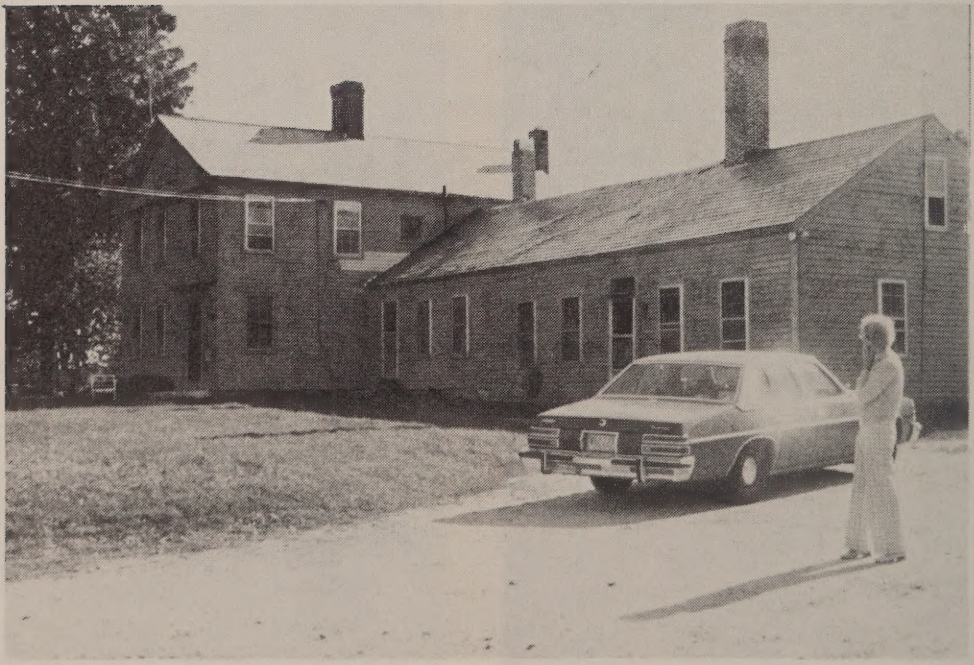
Huldah Griggs, Tombstone
Oakridge Cemetery
Southbridge, MA
Taken Sept., 1978



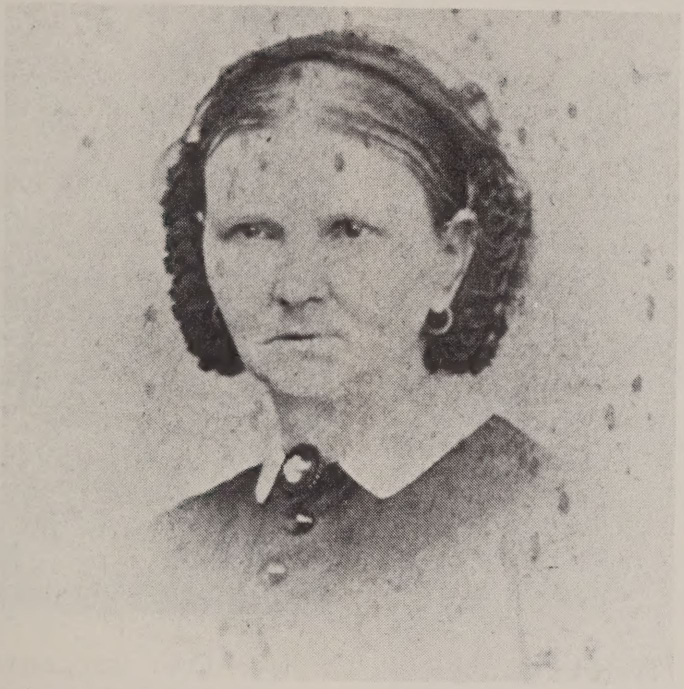
Eber Carpenter Pratt
Oakridge Cemetery
Southbridge, MA
Taken Sept., 1978



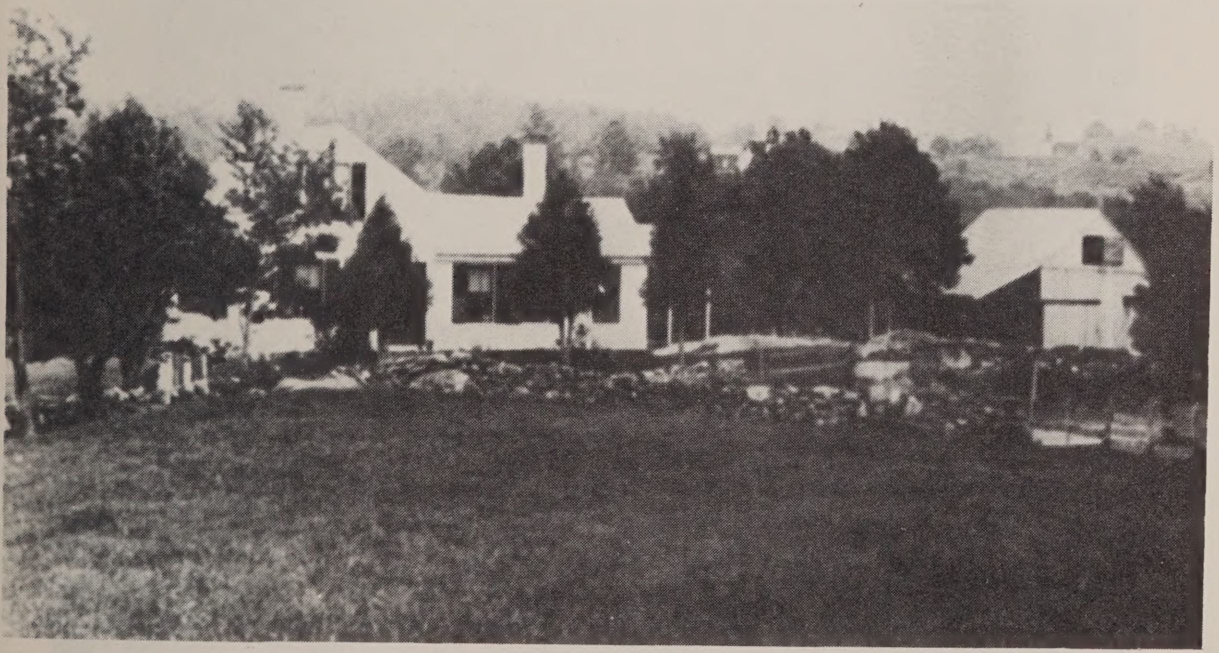
Clarissa Huldah Pratt
Oakridge Cemetery
Southbridge, MA
Taken Sept., 1978



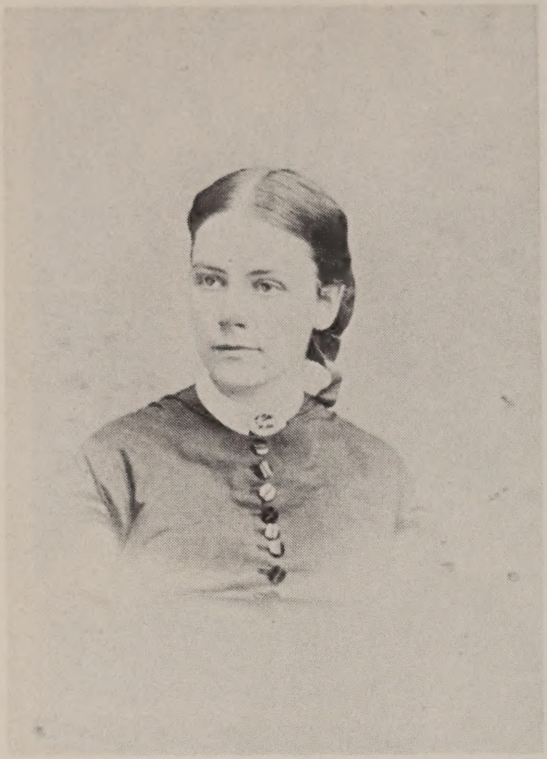
The Old Pratt Homestead
Southbridge, MA
The ell is the original 1770 Homestead. Dorothy Pratt Getchel in foreground who lives here during summers
Picture taken Sept., 1978



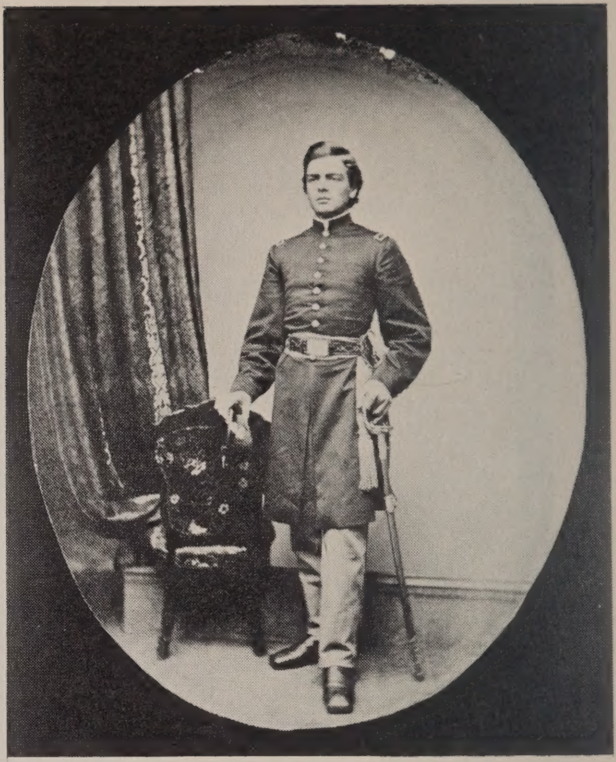
Huldah (Griggs) Pratt



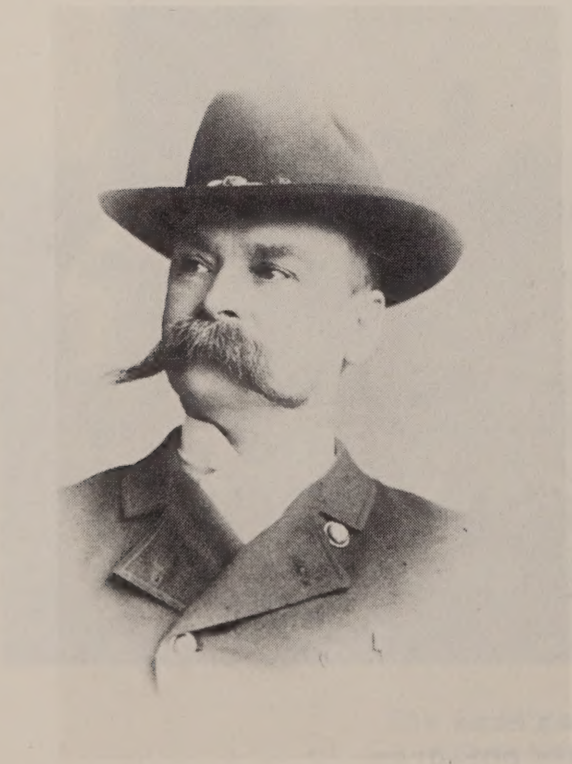
The Abiel Lyon Home
where he reared his children
Southbridge, MA
near center of town
This homestead is still standing
Picture taken circa 1890



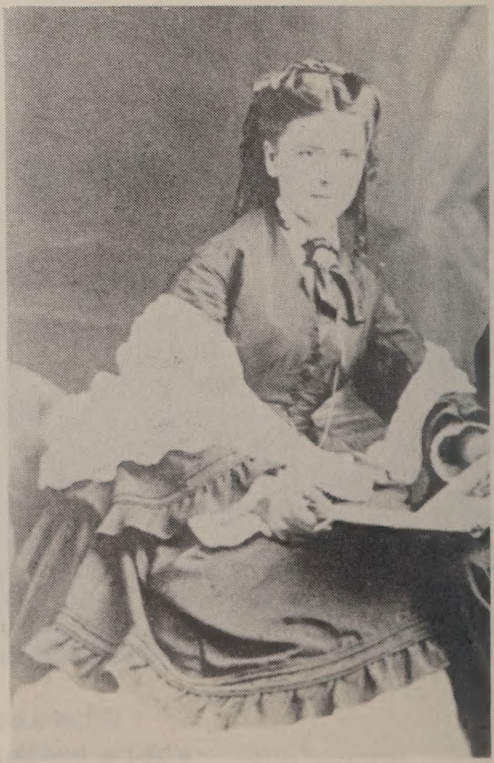
Alantha Paul (Pratt) Carter
Picture taken circa 1860



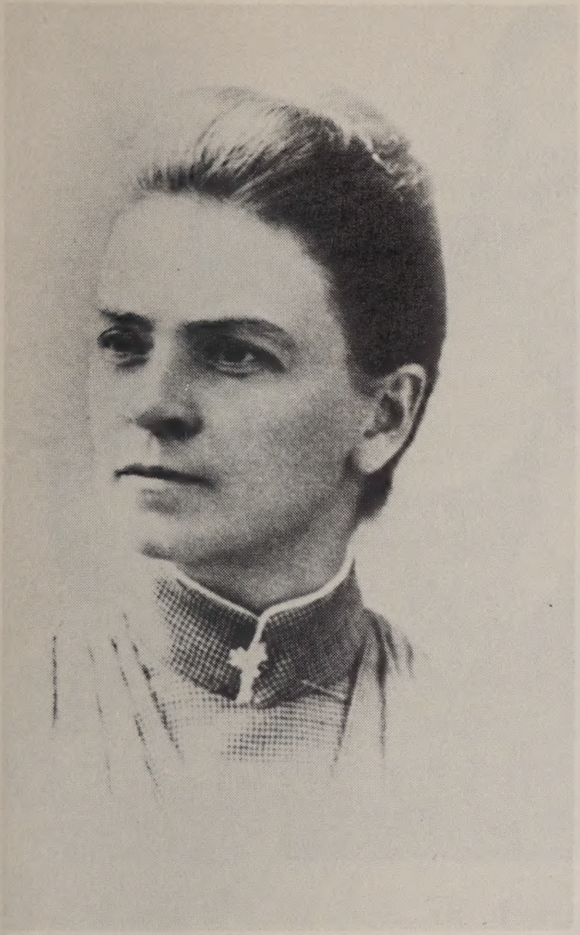
Eber Carpenter Pratt
Picture taken in NYC 1862



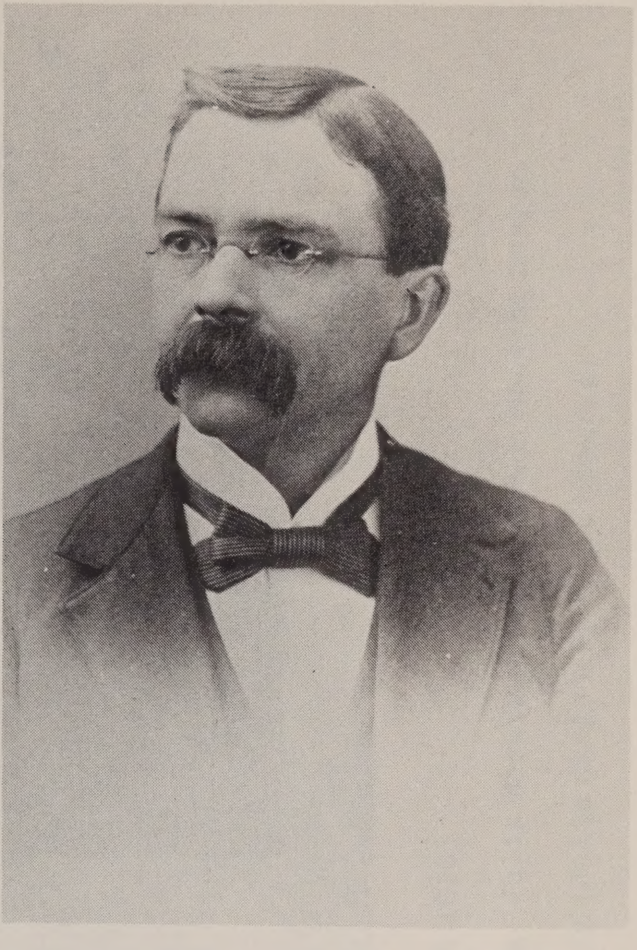
John Freeman Pratt
Picture taken during Civil War



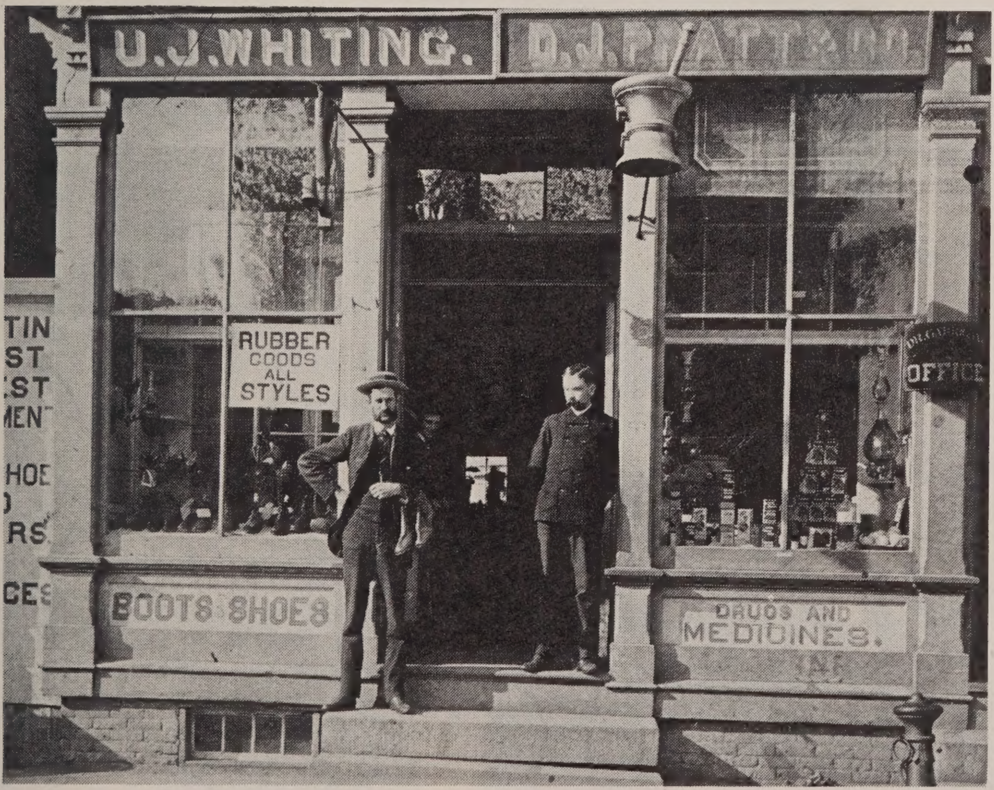
Julia Carpenter Pratt
Picture taken 1871



Clarissa Huldah Pratt



Dana Joseph Pratt
Picture taken circa 1900

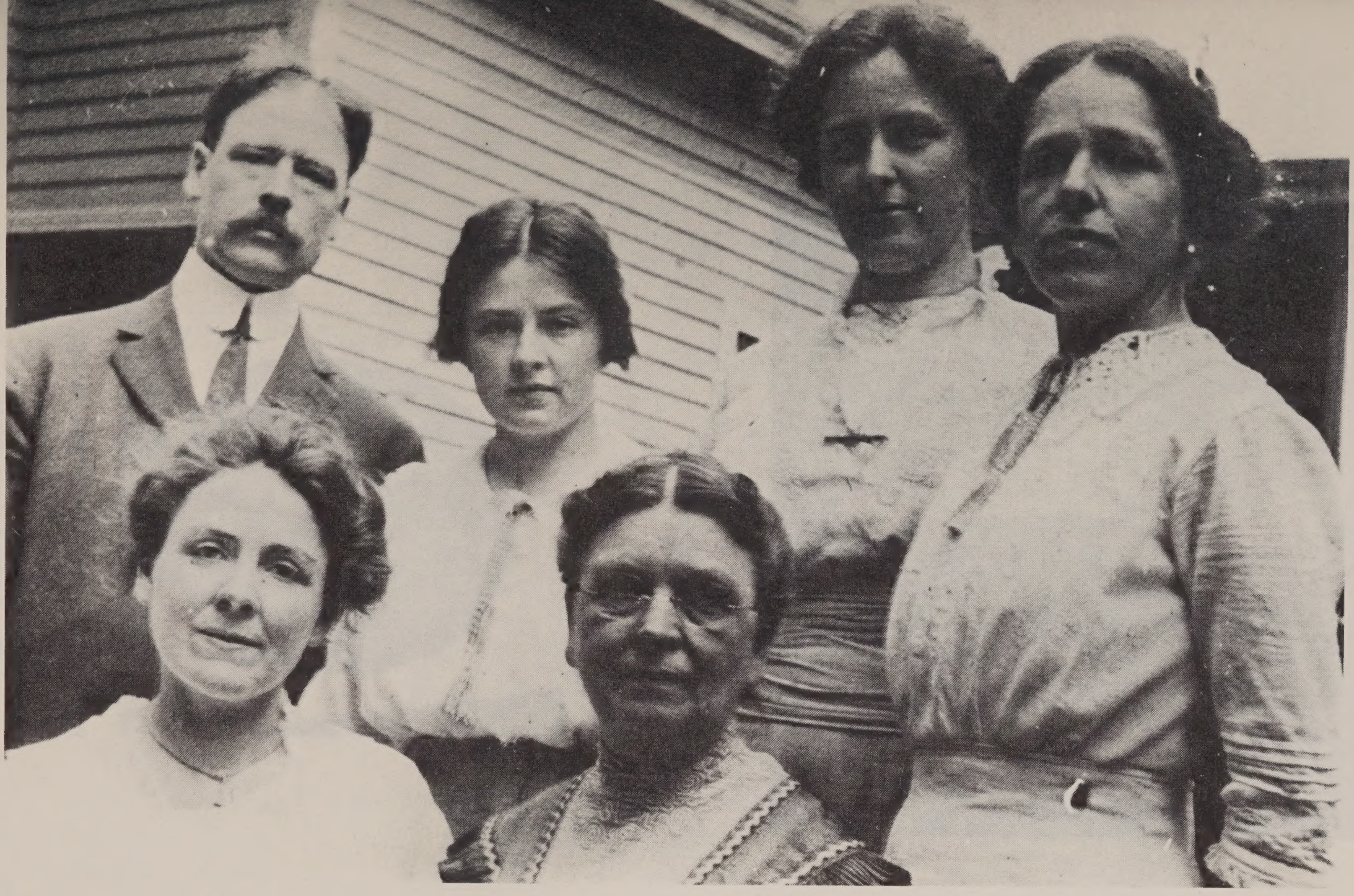


Dana Joseph Pratt's Drugstore
North Brookfield, MA
(Dana on right)
Picture taken circa 1890

Herbert Eber Pratt, Sr.

Dr. Wm. Ernest Hocking
Picture taken circa 1910

Gertrude Emily Hocking
Picture taken in Gary,
Indiana 1912



(taken about 1910)

top row
l to r--Dr. Wm. Ernest Hocking, Gertrude Emily Hocking, Julia Hocking Truman, Grace Hocking Bunyon
front row
l to r--Mary "Allie" Hocking Burgess and Mother Hocking (Julia Carpenter Pratt Hocking)

Dr. Carroll Cornelius Pratt
Taken in 1973

Priscilla Lorena Pratt Briggs
(author)
Rutland, MA
Picture taken 1980

PART II

CHAPTER XII

ALLIED FAMILIES

CARPENTER & GRIGGS FAMILIES

Huldah DAVISON was b. on 9 Apr 1778, the dau. of Peter Davison of Brooklyn, Conn. and Abigail Woodward. On the 15th of April 1800, Huldah m. Joseph Titus CARPENTER in Ashford, Conn. Joseph was b. on 2 Jan 1775, the son of Jonah Carpenter and Zeruiah Whitmore. Huldah and Joseph had 4 children, all b. in Ashford:

1) Nelson Davison, b. 12 Jan 1801, who m. Eliza Sabin Session on 21 Jan 1829 and 2) Elizabeth McCray. He res. in Willington, Conn. and Warren, Mass. Nelson's childhood was a difficult one, having lost his father at the age of 4 and being brought up in a household with 10 other children from three different marriages. However, by perservation and hard study, he procured a very good education. At the age of 21, he entered a medical school; when he was 23, he was established as a physician and surgeon in the town of Weston, now Warren, Mass., and practiced there until his death on 21 Aug 1872.

2) Abigail, b. 19 Dec 1802, m. Alason Peck of Abington (Pomfret) on 13 Apr 1829, son of Elisha Peck and Sarah Badger of Abington. Alason was b. 30 June 1805. Abigail was christened "Nabby," and in later records is found as "Abby" and Abigail. They res. in Ashford and Abington and had 6 children.

3) & 4) Joseph & Jonah (twins), b. 12 Apr 1805. Jonah d. on 28 April, but Joseph was baptised in Eastford and on 12 Apr 1829, he m. Almira Fitts of Ashford.

However, the day after the twins were born, Joseph the father died at the age of 30. His gravestone is the oldest stone in the General Lyon Cemetery of Eastford, Conn.

Two and a half years later, Huldah remarried, taking for her second husband a widower, John GRIGGS. John was b. in Ashford on 5 Oct 1775, the son of Joseph Griggs and Rebeckah Chase. Another son of Joseph and Rebeckah Griggs was Parley, b. on 16 Sep 1790, who m. Waitey Phillips in Ashford on 11 Apr 1815. Among the children of Parley and Waitey Griggs was Louisa, b. 19 Oct 1820 (*#47*) who m. Daniel Lyon Pratt (*#15*). Therefore, Louisa was a niece to John Griggs.

John, too, had been married before and widowed. His first wife was Betsey Chapman, dau. of Jacob Chapman and Ellinah Kendall of Ashford, Conn., and Betsey died on 17 May 1807, leaving 3 children, the youngest only 5 days old; John Griggs, Jr., b. 20 Jul 1803; Ira, b. 6 Mar 1805, and Betsey, b. 12 May 1807.

John and Huldah joined their families on the 26th of Nov 1807, and in the next nine years they had 4 more children:

1) Theodore, b. 19 Apr 1808; d. 27 Mar 1893.
2) Lucian, b. 17 Sep 1811; d. 22 Mar 1848.
#32. 3) Huldah, b. 23 Oct 1813.
4) Julia C., b. 2 May 1816; d. 10 Jan 1839.

Huldah d. in Eastford on 14 Mar 1863 at the age of 85, and John on 3 June 1866 at the age of 90. His Obituary read as follows:

"John Griggs, Esq., died in Abington, June 3rd, aged 91 years. He was born in Eastford, Oct. 5th, 1775, where he always resided. On Tuesday, he rode to Abington with his daughter ("in-law," crossed out) Mrs. Peck, on account of the sickness of his son at home. But during that night his Master called for him.

'Of no distemper, of no blast he died;
But fell like Automn fruit that mellowed long;
E'en wondered at, because he dropped no sooner;
Fate seemed to wind him up for four-score years,
Yet freshly ran he on ten winter more,
Till like a clock worn out with beating time,
The wheels of weary life at length stood still.

Mr. Griggs was a remarkable man. He was a warm friend of education, and a great lover of children. Commencing at eighteen, he taught school continuously for fifty-five winters with the exception of a single winter. He experienced and professed religion in early life. He was an earnest enquirer after theological truth and made attainment in the knowledge of it beyond what is common to laymen. This produced its legitimate results on his religion. He piety is aptly described by the words of Christ: 'First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.' His piety showed brightest during the last twenty years of his life. Many refer to him as having given them their deepest conviction of the value of the holy scriptures and the importance of their study. He sought for Divine authority on which to rest his faith and had a great regard for Divine institutions, the Sabbath, the Sanctuary and Gospel ministry. He was ever ready to take part in conference meetings and frequently addressed the Sabbath School. He ever cherished a deep interest in the religious welfare of his neighbors and in the prosperity of religion at home and abroad.

He exemplified in a peculiar manner the promise they should still bring forth fruit in old age. He read the six volumes of Dr. Emmons when he was almost ninety and wrote some excellent articles for the Religious Herald during the war. He wrote articles for that paper until his ninetieth year. Gifted with peculiar social powers he was interesting in conversation and seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of interesting matter about which to converse. He greatly enjoyed his friends, was grateful, kind, patient and happy. He was the most pleasant and agreeable old man I ever knew and universally esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. Perhaps I can give no better idea of him in old age than to sketch my last interview with him. Two days before his death I called to see him. After inquiring about my family he informed me that his son was quite sick. Soon Master Griggs came in walking by the aid of two staves. After sitting a few moments he passed round to every scholar and shook hands. At the close of the school he wrote a very interesting address to the scholars, something of which I recollect. He remarked that to him there was no more interesting object than a well educated, good principled and well behaved young person. He commended the children for their good behavior towards him and their respectful and dutiful conduct towards their teacher. He told them they could not too highly appreciate their privileges. He pointed them to Christ as an example for them to imitate, reminding them that he passed through the season of childhood and youth and increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man. He told them they needed a preparation for another world, as well as for this, and that they should not delay a preparation for eternity because a very sudden and brief sickness might terminate their existence here."

* * *

LYON FAMILY

The Lyon family is well outlined in the Lyon Memorial, in Bowen's Woodstock Families, and in Pope's Pioneers, all of which credit William Lyon (1620-1692) as being the first of his line to come to America.

His oldest son, John^2 (1647-1702/3) m. Abigail POLLEY, and their second child, William^3, known as Deacon William, was b. in Roxbury on 15 Sep 1675. He m. Deborah COLBURN (1680-1714) in Dedham on 8 Nov 1699, and upon her death he m. 2) Martha MORRIS (1674-1756). Deacon William Lyon was a prominent member of the community of Woodstock, a Deacon in the Church, and a Representative at the General Court. He d. in Woodstock on 27 Sep 1741 in his 67th year.

William's second child, born from his marriage to Deborah Colburn, was Daniel^4, b. 6 June 1702. Daniel m. Priscilla MORSE in Woodstock on 3 June 1726, and 7 children were born to them, the fourth being Daniel on 22 Feb 1733/34.

Daniel^5 m., on 23 Nov 1756 in Woodstock, Prudence MAY who was b. on 23 Mar 1740, the dau. of Nehemiah May and Mehitabel Holbrook. Daniel participated in the Boston Tea Party; in 1774 he was captain of a company of Grenadiers; in 1775 he was Capt. of the 7th Co., 8th Reg't, and in 1776, Capt. of the 1st Co., 5th Brigade under Maj. Gen. David Wooster.

Daniel and Prudence had 14 children, the twelfth of which was named Molly but who, in later years, became known as Polly. Molly, or Polly, was born in Woodstock on 27 Aug 1780 and d. in Southbridge on 9 May 1852.

MURDOCK FAMILY

Joshua^3 Murdock was b. in Newton on 31 Dec 1721, the son of Robert^2 and Abigail Murdock. Newton vital records list a "Rob Murdoc" and _____ _____, m. 5 Nov 1719. Robert^2, called "Lt." d. on 11 Sep 1762 at the age of 68, and Abigail, his widow, d. 12 Aug 1777 at 77 yr., 9 mo. It is believed that "Lt." Robert was the son of Robert^1 and Hannah (Stedman) Murdock who were m. in Roxbury on 28 Apr 1692, for they had a son Robert, b. in Roxbury on 1 Feb 1694, which fits in with Robert's^2 age at the time of his death in 1762. Hannah d. in Newton on 17 Aug 1727, at the age of 60.

Joshua^3 and Esther Child were m. in Newton on 17 Mar 1744/5, and their dau. Elizabeth, who m. Henry^5 Pratt (see Chapter V), was b. on 21 Sep 1750. Joshua d. in Newton on 3 Jul 1797, and his wife Esther predeceased him on 30 Mar 1755, also in Newton.

CHAPTER XIII

Phinehas Pratt's narrative, or "Declaration," was presented in 1662 to the Massachusetts General Court. Subsequently, it became lost and careful search for it had been made by noted historians for two centuries when it was discovered reposing amid ancient files of the Massachusetts State House sometime prior to 1858, when it was published for the first time by Richard Frothingham, Jr., as already noted. The manuscript itself consisted of three folio sheets, sewn together, one half of which appeared to have been torn off; therefore, portions have been lost. Mr. Frothingham's Introduction is copied here in full.

"INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY MR. FROTHINGHAM

PHINEHAS PRATT was one of a company of about sixty, who were sent to Massachusetts to found a Colony by Thomas Weston, a London merchant, who was first a friend, and then a rival, of the Plymouth Colony. His patent is not known to be extant.

Pratt, with nine others, sailed from England in the Sparrow, which arrived at Damariscove Islands, in May, 1622. Here he, with others, left the vessel, in a shallop, and, after touching at several places on the coast, landed, in the latter part of May, at Plymouth. About the first of July, the Charity and the Swan, two other vessels sent out by Weston, also arrived; and subsequently a party left Plymouth in the Swan, and commenced the settlement at Wessaguscus, in the present town of Weymouth. Pratt was one of this company.

The head man of this Colony was Richard Greene, a brother-in-law of Weston, but he, dying on a subsequent visit to Plymouth, was succeeded by John Sanders. These settlers began "with little provision." "They neither applied themselves to planting of corn, nor taking of fish, more than for their present use; but went about to build castles in the air, and making of forts, neglecting the plentiful time of fishing. When winter came, their forts would not keep out hunger, and they, having no provision before hand, and wanting both powder and shot, to kill deer and fowl, many were starved to death, and the rest hardly escaped."[1]

The survivors of this Colony were then really in the power of the natives; and they were indebted to the courage, adroitness and endurance of Phinehas Pratt, for their deliverance and their lives. In the winter of 1623, the Indians matured a plan to cut off the English, both at Wessaguscus and Plymouth, in one day. Pratt, then about thirty-two years of age, had seen some of his companions die of starvation; and learning, in his intercourse with the Indians, of this scheme of massacre for the rest, resolved to send intelligence of it to Plymouth. When all refused to go, he determined to go himself; and by deceiving the savages, effected his escape. Though closely pursued, and suffering much in body and mind, he made good his way to Plymouth, which he reached on the 24th of March, 1623. His story corresponds with intelligence already received from Massasoit;[2] and hence Standish and his party, on the next day, started on the expedition which resulted in inflicting on Pecksuot and Wittewamut the doom which they had in store for the English, and in saving the remnant of the Colony.

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[1] Levett, Voyage into New England, begun in 1623, and ended in 1624," printed in London in 1628. Chapt. 5.

Pratt was too much exhausted to accompany Standish. On regaining strength, he went to Piscataqua, and was in skirmishes with the natives at Agawam and at Dorchester. Hence he sums up his early perils by saying: "Three times we fought with them; thirty miles I was pursued for my life, in a time of frost and snow, as a deer chased by wolves."

Pratt settled at Plymouth, and is termed "a joiner." In 1630, he married a daughter of Cuthbert Cuthbertson[3] or Godbert Godbertson;[4] and his name, as inhabitant, occurs in the records as a freeman, rate payer, and grantee of lands, for many years. He is classed with the "Old Comers," and "Purchasers." Among the references to Pratt, is the following singular memorandum:--

"The fift of Novemb^{r} 1644. Memorand: that Thomas Bunting, dwelling wth Phineas Pratt, hath, wth and by the consent of the said Phineas, put himself as a servant to dwell wth John Cooke, Juni^{r} from the fifteenth day of this instant Novemb^{r}, for and during the terms of eight yeares now next ensuing, and fully to be compleate and ended, the said John Cooke fynding vnto his said servant meate, drink, and apparell during the said terme, and in thend thereof double to apparell him throughout, and to pay him twelue bushells of Indian corne, the said John Cooke haueing payd the said Phineas for him one melch cowe, valued at V^{li}, and fourty shillings in money, and is to lead the said Phineas two loads of hey yearely during the terms of seauen years now next ensuinge."[5]

The same records have the following grant, under the date of June 5, 1658:--

"Liberty was granted by the Court, unto Phinehas Pratt, or any for him, to look out a parcel or tract of land to accommodate him and his posterity withall, together with other freeman or alone, as he shall think meet, and to make report of the same unto the Court, that so a considerable proportion thereof may be confirmed unto him."[6]

Before this date, Pratt left Plymouth. In 1648, he purchased the place in Charlestown, on which probably he subsequently lived and died. In 1658, his name appears, with other inhabitants, in a division of lands. Four years later, in 1662, he presented to the General Court of Massachusetts what he terms, "An History," called "A Declaration of the Affairs of the English People that first inhabited New England." Under the date of May 7, is the following record: "In answer to the petition of Phinehas Pratt, of Charlestown, who presented this Court with a narrative of the straits and hardships that the first planters of this Colony underwent, in their endeavors to plant themselves at Plymouth and since, whereof he was one, the Court judge it meet to grant him three hundred acres of land, where it is to be had, not hindering a plantation." This land was laid out "in the winderness, on the East of Merrimack River, near the upper end of Nacooke Brook."

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[2] Deane's Bradford, p. 131.

[3] Collections, 2d Series, vii., p. 122.

[4] Plymouth Records, Vol. i, p. 159. [Frothingham is mistaken here, however. As explained in the Introduction herein, Cuthbertson or Godbertson was the step-father, not father, of Mary Priest.]

[5] Plymouth Records, Vol. ii, p. 78.

[6] Ibid., Vol. iii, p. 145.

In October, 1668, Pratt, then nearly eighty, presented another petition to the General Court, in which he states that he "was the remainder of the forlorn hope of sixty men;" that he was now lame; and he requested aid "that might be for his subsistence the remaining time of his life." The Court refused to grant his petition. The Charlestown records, a few months later, show the following charitable record, January 25, 1668/9: "Ordered constable Jno. Hayman to supply Phineas Pratt with so much as his present low condition may require."

At this time Pratt was regarded with uncommon interest. Winslow's Relation, which had been in print over forty years, referred to him as one of Weston's men, who came to Plymouth "with his pack on his back," and "made a pitiful narration of their lamentable and weak estate and of the Indian carriages"[7]; Morton's Memorial, printed in 1669, stated that Pratt had "penned the particulars of his perilous journey and some other things relating to this tragedy" of Weston's Colony;[8] Hubbard, in 1667, states his service, and also that he was then living;[9] and a comparison of the "Declaration" now first printed, with Increase Mather's "Relation of the Troubles," &c., printed in 1677, shows, that the "Old Planter yet living in this country," who is referred to and whose relation is there given at length, was Phinehas Pratt.[10]"

Phinehas Pratt's Narrative was translated into modern-day English in 1932 by Herbert E. Pratt, and since it is felt that his version cannot be improved upon, it is Herbert E. Pratt's translation that is now provided here as follows:

"In the time of Spiritual Darkness, when Rome ruled and over ruled most of the nations of Europe, there arose great strife among the Protestants concerning the worship of God. At this time Holland gave more liberty in religion than could be enjoyed in some other places, upon which divers good Christians removed to the "Low Countrys." (Holland)

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[7] Young's Winslow, p. 332.

[8] Hubbard, History, p. 78.

[9] Morton Memorial, p. 90.

[10] Mather's Relation, p. 17.

Then one company that dwelt in the City of Leyden, being not well able to subsist, agreed to remove to America, to some port north of Virginia. They advised their friends in England what they intended to do, who raised money for the furthering of the project.

Their strongest and ablest men set forth from England in two ships, but their lessor ship sprung a leak and returned; the bigger ship (The Mayflower) arrived at Cape Cod the winter of 1620. They entered the bay of Plymouth and began their plantation, by the River Petuxet. When their ship returned to England, their backers, understanding that many of the Colonists were sick and dead, made haste to send another ship with supplies; "but some indiscreet men, hoping to encourage their friends to come to them, wrote letters concerning the great plenty of fish, fowl and deer," but not mentioning that the "wild savages were many times hungry, that have a better skill to catch such things than English men have." The backers, "willing to save their money," sent them scant supplies, which was the great cause of the Famine.

Then Thomas Weston, of London, "sent forth a ship for the settling a plantation in Massachusetts Bay, but wanting a pilot we arrived at Damoralls Cove." (This was the "Sparrow," a fishing vessel in which Phinehas Pratt, with nine other passengers, reached the coast of Maine). Then they prepared a coasting boat to go to Massachusetts Bay. "Then said Mr. Rodgers, master of our ship, 'here are many ships and at Munhigin, but no man that does undertake to be your pilot; for they say that an Indian called Rumhigin undertook to pilot a boat to Plymouth, but they all lost their lives.' Then said Mr. Gibbs, master's mate of our ship, 'I will venture my life with them.' So they went down the coast to Massachusetts Bay, where they stayed 4 or 5 days. (Note: the latter part of May 1622.)

"Then we perceived that on the south part of the Bay were fewest of the natives dwelling there. We thought best to begin our plantations, but fearing a great company of savages, we being but ten men, thought it best to see if our friends were living at Plymouth. Then sailing along the coast not knowing the harbor, they shot off a piece of ordinance, and at our coming ashore, they entertained us with 3 volleys of shots. Their second ship" (The Fortune) "was returned to England before we came to them. We asked where the rest of our friends were that came on the first ship. They said that God had taken them away by death, & before their second ship came they were so distressed with sickness that they, fearing the savages should know it, had set up their sick men with their muskets upon rests and their backs against trees."

The Colony being so short of provisions, they returned to Damaralls Cove for a couple of months, then returned to Massachusetts Bay, when the Charity and Swan went to Plymouth, and started the new colony with about fifty men, at Wesaguscasit, as the Indians called it, near the town of Weymouth. "The savages seemed to be good friends while they feared us, but when they saw famine prevail began to insult." One of the Chiefs, Pexsouth told him "he loved English men very well, but he loved me best of all. Then he said 'you say French men do not love you, but I will tell you what we have done to them. There was a ship broken by a storm. They saved most of their goods & hid it in the ground. We made them tell us where it was. Then we made them our servants. They wept much. When we parted we gave them such meats as our dogs eat. We took away their clothes. They lived but a little while. Another ship came into the bay with much goods to trade, then I said to the Sachem, I will tell you how you shall have all, for nothing. Bring all our canoes & all our beaver & a great many men, but no bows, arrows, clubs or hatchets, but knives under' the skins about our hips. 'Throw up much beaver upon their deck, sell it very cheap and when I give the word thrust your knives in the French mens belleys.' 'Thus we killed them all.' Later, when famine prevailed Pexsouth said "why do your men & dogs die." I said "I had corn for a time of need. Then I filled a chest but not with corn, and spread corn on top." Pexsouth came, opened the cover and Pratt, as soon as he was sure he had seen the corn on top, put down the cover as tho he would not have him see it. Pexsouth said "no Indian so; you have much corn and English man die of want."

A little later, one day Pexsouth (sometimes spelled Pexworth) said to Phinehas, "I love you." He replied "I love you as much as you love me." Then Phinehas said "I can see a knife in your hand, with an ill favored face upon the shaft." Pexsouth replied "this knife cannot see, it cannot hear, it cannot speak, but bye and bye it can eat. I have another at home as like a man as this is like a woman. . . . It hath killed much French men, & bye and bye this knife and that knife shall marry & you shall be there." He said "I see you are much angry." Phinehas replied "Guns are longer than knives."

At about this time, it seems that the Indians had come to the conclusion that it would be an easy matter to wipe out both these Colonial settlements, as they were fully aware of their distressed condition due to sickness and starvation. Matters were somewhat precipitated by one of the men in Phinehas' colony, who on several occasions had stolen corn from the Indians. Phinehas gives an account of this incident: "Tha^{r} Sachem Cam sudingly upon us wth a great number of Armed men; but tha^{r} spys seeing us in Rediness, he & some of his Chif men terned unto on of tha^{r} howses . . . . Then wee met them without the pale of our plantation & brought them in. Then said I to a yong man y^{t} could best speke thay^{r} Langwig, "Aske Pexworth whi they com thus Armed." He answered, "our Sacham is angry wth you." I said "Tell him if he be Angry wth us, wee be Angry wth him." Yn said thay^{r} Sachem, "Einglish men, when you Com into y^{e} Country, we gave you gifts and you gaus us gifts; we bought and sold wth you and we weare freinds; and now tell me if I or any of my men have don you Rong." We answered "First tell me if we have don you Any Rong." He answered "Some of you steele our Corne & I have sent you word times without number & yet our Corne is stole. I come to see what you will doe." We answered "It is one man which hath don it. Yo^{r} men have seen us whip him divers times, beside other manor of punishments, & now heare he is Bound. We give him unto you to doo wth him what you please." He answered "y^{t} is not just dealing. If my men wrong my nabur sachem, or his men, he sends me word & I beat or kill my men, according to the ofenc. If his men wrong me or my men, I send him word & he beats or kills his man. All Sachems doe Justis by thay^{r} own men. If not we say they ar all Agreed and then we fite, & now I say you all steele my Corne."[1] The Indians seeing that they were well surrounded by men with guns trained on them, then left the fort without further action.

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[1] To give an idea of the rather interesting style of old English writing, the above is a literal copy of this portion of the Narrative, excepting that, for perspicuity, an "s" is substituted for the old English "f". H.E.P.

In describing the famished condition of the Settlers at this time, Phinehas relates that in the night, going into the courtyard, he saw one men dead before him, another at his right and another at his left hand, for want of food. "O all y^e people in New Eingland y^t shall heare of these times of our weak beginning, Consider what was the strenth of the Arm of flesh or the witt of man; therefore in the times of yo^r greatest distress put yo^r trust in God."[1]

Upon learning of the plot the Indians had now made to destroy the Colonists in both this and the Plymouth settlement, as soon as the snow had sufficiently melted to allow them to make the attacks, Phinehas remarks that he would have at once sent a man to Plymouth to advise them of the plot, but no one was willing to go; so he said "God willing, tomorrow I will go." "Y^t night a yong man, wanting witt, towld Pexworth early in the Morning." Pexworth then saw Phinehas and said "me heare you go to (Plymouth); you will lose yourself; the bears and wolfs will eat you but because I love you I will send my boy Nahamit with you, and will give you victuals to eat on your way and be merry with your friends when you get there." Phinehas, scenting the plot to kill him on the way, asked who told him so great a lie, and was told "it is no lie, you shall not know who told." The chief left, and soon 5 armed Indians appeared, who watched every move of Phinehas for over a week, so he could not get away. Then they became a little careless in watching him and about two o'clock one morning he said then was the time for him to get away and asked if there was a compass, but found that there was none except the large ship compasses; "I have born no arms for 7 or 8 days, so if I take my arms" they would suspect him. "Y^e salvages will pshue after & kill you & we shall never see you Agayne." So he took a hoe to a swamp near the Indian camp and began digging as tho looking for groundnuts. Seeing no one, he finally ran thru the swamp, then southward. The snow bothered him, but whenever he had to cross a patch of it he walked backwards to fool any pursuers. By evening he had wandered about to such an extent that he was far out of his way, very fortunately for him, for, had he followed a direct route the Indians would undoubtedly have located and slain him. At evening "hearing a great howling of wolves, I came to a river; the water being deep & cold & many rocks. I passed through with much ado. Then was I in great distress, faint for want of food, weary with running, fearing to make a fire because of them that pursued me. Then I came to a deep dell, there being much wood fallen into it, and said this is God's Providence that here I may make a fire."

The next day he tried to go on, but the sun being beclouded could not keep his direction and finally returned to the place where he made a fire the night before. The sun shone the next day, and about three in the afternoon he reached Plymouth Bay and followed the shore until he came to a path. "Fearing to go beyond the plantation, I kept Running in the path; then passing through James Ryver I said in my thoughts, now am I as a deare chased by wolves; if I perish, what will be the condition of the distressed English men." In the path he found a "jurkin" and another English souvenir, which encouraged him to keep on until running down a hill he saw an Englishman coming towards him who he saluted and said "Mr. Hamden I am glad to see you alive." John Hamden replied "I am glad & full of wonder to see you alive; let us sit down. I see you are weary." Then he told Phinehas that he knew the cause of his coming, that a friendly chief Masasoit had informed the Plymouth Governor of the plot to kill, in one day, the settlers in both settlements and the crews on the ship Swan, then lying in the harbor. The day of his arrival was March 24, 1623.

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[1] This remarkable plea and advice of our famed ancestor still holds true to his descendants, especially in the time of the present great depression (1932). H.E.P.

The following day two Indians appeared and asked if "their friend" (Phinehas) had arrived from Wessagusset. They had undoubtedly been sent out to intercept and slay him on this way, but, becoming lost and considerably out of his way at the start, they had missed him, finally picking up his trail near Plymouth, too late to get him.

A few days later Miles Standish, with about ten men (Phinehas not going as he was too faint from his hard journey), under the guise of trading for beaver, managed to get the two chief Indian chiefs together in a hut, and after a terrific struggle slew both of them. "Pecksouth" and "Wittawaumet" (the "Pexworth" whom Phinehas had had dealings with). Wittawaumet's head was taken back to Plymouth and set up on a pole at the fort, to terrify the savages who had thought them invulnerable.

The remainder of Weston's original colony abandoned Wessagusset, which, with Phinehas, they had attempted to settle, and got safely away. Phinehas mentions that of the original number (about fifty), nine had died of famine, two killed by Indians, and one died on the trip soon after they left.

The colonists were successful in three subsequent battles with the Indians, the one near Wessagusset, one near Dorchester and one near Ipswich, the Indians finally entreating for peace.

Speaking of the settlement of a later colony, near Brantry, Phinehas remarks "Notwithstanding these Gentlemen wear wise men, they seemed to blame the overseeors of the formur Companies, not Considering y^t God plants & pulls up, builds & pulls down, & terms the wisdom of wise men into Foolishness."

CHAPTER XIV

THE CIVIL WAR

The first of the following series of articles was written by John Freeman Pratt (#35), and the rest by his brother, Eber Carpenter Pratt (#34). After Eber's death, John F. Pratt wrote further of his experience in the Civil War, and these experiences follow.

* * *

From the Army of the Potomac

220 Mass. Regt. Near Hampton, Va.
March 27th, 1862

Mr. Editor:-

Since last writing, we have been continually on the move, so that it has been almost impossible to write a word. The day after writing to you from Fairfax, I, in company with 3 or 4 of our company, went to Bull Run to see the battle field. Centerville we found very strongly fortified and the barracks around Centreville, and from there to Bull Run and Masassa, were made in good style, and were perfect palaces compared to those we occupied the last winter. There were enough built to accommodate over 100,000 men very comfortably. They left emptied on the ground, rice, flour, and in some of their barracks, biscuits, etc. also plates, dippers, canteens, kettles, etc. They must have fared a great deal better than we have all along. Everything bespoke comfort, and plenty to eat. On the battlefield we saw the remains of a great number of bodies that the rebels had not buried. Some of them could be recognized by their dress, and the 14th N. Y. boys were burying those of their comrades whom they recognized. Behind one of the fences a number of bodies laid exposed to the rain, and some, belonging to N. Y. and Maine regiments. The fence was completely riddled with bullets, showing that the work of destruction had once been carried on by the wholesale. The rebels took pains to bury their own men, and in many instances set up slabs with their names written on them, and their regiment. Bodies, or bones of horses were everywhere visible. I could fill a sheet or 2 in giving you accounts of what I saw at Bull Run, but not knowing how soon we shall march I must hasten on.

We left Fairfax on the 12th or 13th and marched to within 2 miles of Alexandria in a drenching rain, and by the time we reached our destination, were completely drenched, with not a change of clothing. It was impossible to carry any more in our knapsacks. But I need not tell you of our march, fatigue, hunt for quarters, and shelter from the rain, etc.--it will only tire you to read. We embarked last Friday the 21st, on the boats, crowded, without sufficient provisions for Fortress Monroe. After passing the scenery of the Potomac--the rebel batteries, and a very crowded, hungry sail, we arrived at Fortress Monroe Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, and on Monday morning disembarked, and after stopping long enough to see the Union and Floyd guns, marched out by Hampton, which was once a fine village, but has been burned by the rebels--not a house being left. Day before yesterday we marched out here, about 5 miles further, and yesterday our regiment went on a reconnoissance, going nearly to the rebel encampments. We march somewhere nearly every day. I am well enough, and can endure it all very easily, only we are not sufficiently fed, and we have no money and no prospect of being paid off.

J. F. P.

* * *

The next editorial was written by Eber C. Pratt:

Correspondence of the Journal
Letters from Yorktown
"Ocean Queen" Hospital, off Yorktown
May 6, 1862

To the Editor of the Journal:

Having enlisted as "nurse" for the Floating Hospital, I started last Saturday evening, in company with about 30 of my size, from New York for Fortress Monroe. Nothing of special interest occurred in our night journey, excepting now and then the perpetration of a joke. Agreeably to our secret desires, we passed Monday in Baltimore, which city has now all the outward appearance of loyalty. There is nothing remarkable in this; for on "Federal Hill"--a spot near the center of the city--there is an extensive fortification, mounting almost sixty guns, which completely commands the city, and some idea of the reason why the Baltimorians are loyal may be formed when it is known that loyal troops command the fortification. At 6:00 p.m., we were again on our way to Fortress Monroe. Early yesterday morning, the blockading fleet was, at that point, in sight, and at 8:00 I felt a very pious sensation in setting my feet, for the first time in my life on the reknowned sacred soil of Virginia. Of course we all saw the Monitor which lay quietly about 300 yards from shore. Nearby is the Galena, a hugely ribbed monster. About a mile distant from the two lies the Vanderbilt, an ocean steamer, presented to Pres. Lincoln by the gentlemen after whom she is named. These three vessels are ready to annihilate the Merrimac as soon as she gives them a chance, and it is simply folly to say that they cannot do it. The Vanderbilt carries no guns; but she possesses an element of destruction quite equal to any number of "pounders." Her bow is filled in, for 30 feet, with heavy timbers, making a solid mass, a heavy iron plating covers the front, on the outside, and if the Merrimac ever dares to approach her, she is all ready to start under full steam and give the Merrimac such a thump as will make her bones rattle. She is the fastest steamer that has ever crossed the ocean, and if she ever does make a dash at the rebel annihilator, she will deal a blow of 500,000 lbs. power, which will be very likely to make bad work somewhere. For my part, I should feel perfectly safe in a floating palace in Hampton Roads. The Monitor, though a most insignificant looking affair, would be good insurance against damage.

At 12:00 yesterday, we were on our way for the steamer on which I now write. Instead of finding wounded soldiers on board, all are sick. A slight disappointment was felt at finding ourselves surrounded by disease; but as the work assigned to us progresses, the interest increases. We had anticipated some horrible sights (not with pleasure, I assure you), but were thankful, amid our disappointment, that Gen. McClellan had prevented the wholesale slaughter which must have attended a desperate battle at Yorktown. A large majority of cases on board the "Ocean Queen" are of typhoid fever. A number have died of it since we came on board. The Potomac army is well represented here. I have seen many Massachusetts soldiers, as well as some from all the rest of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois. All with whom I have conversed speak of Gen. McClellan in the highest terms of praise. Not a word of fault have I heard from a single soldier. They confess that they experienced no real hardships til they began their march from Fortress Monroe up the York peninsula. The hardships endured in this march have resulted in many cases of sickness, as the presence of a great many soldiers on the "Ocean Queen" testifies--the most of them having come on board from Yorktown.

In addition to the large number of nurses on board, there is a fair representation of contraband "cuffies" who manage to do most of the rough work. To see and converse with the "colored individual" in the North, one may observe a slight reformation in the way of politeness and servility, not observable in the fresh "contraband." Those on board who have but recently become acquainted with *abolitionists* are, with rare exception, stupid, blunt, and purely *nigger*. I cannot omit the mention of one in particular--the waiter at our table. He is an exceedingly cool, impertinent darky, ready to do our bidding only when he gets ready, and he is seldom ready. One's appetite gets whetted to a keen edge while waiting for him. He will lie as cooly as "any other man," and the beauty of his lying is in the undaunted affrontry with which he will look one in the eye. He could look through the side of an iron-plated steamer! I gave him a refreshing blowup at the table today, and tonight we had a fine conversation together, resulting in an invitation on his part to help myself at the bread and butter table in the steward's room if I got hungry before midnight. I did so. We "nurses" get 12 hours relief out of 24--the sleep coming sometimes during the day and sometimes at night.

It is nearly time for me to relieve my "fellow nurse," therefore this letter must be drawn to a close. Tomorrow I shall visit Yorktown, and in my next letter you may hear of some of the things I see there. Meanwhile, "adieu."

E. C. P.

* * *

Yorktown and Surroundings
New York, May 14, 1862

Mr. Editor:--

The "Ocean Queen" left Yorktown last week Thursday, and arrived at this port the next day, and while I am waiting for "orders" to make another trip, I will endeavor to give your readers a faint glimpse of what I saw at Yorktown and the rebel works at that place.

Many, doubtless, read of Yorktown and think it must be a great town. It is a small place, however, containing about twelve or fifteen houses. The fact that it has been twice selected as a place of defense, and to check the advance of a large army, makes it a place of interest second to none, excepting Bunker Hill (long live that hill!) in the United States.

My motive for visiting Yorktown after my arrival on the "Ocean Queen," was to see if possible I could find your correspondent, "J. F. P.," though between the answers to all my inqueries as to his whereabouts--some saying the 22nd Massachusetts had gone to Williamsburgh, others that it was still at Yorktown--I regarded the matter as only hopeful until I actually came upon the regiment. He was found--and the joy on both sides at the unexpected meeting may be imagined. I found him in good health and spirits, ready to follow McClellan "to the wall." And here let me say, before I forget it, that of all I heard among the soldiers respecting their gallant general, not *one* had fault to find. All expressed an unbounded admiration for him. And well they may; for one of them told me that the general made no distinctions in his conversation with officers or privates. Two or three days previous to the evacuation of Yorktown, he was riding by where the Mass. 22nd were digging ditches. He halted and said: "Boys! you are now doing your hardest fighting." On his horse day and night, he constantly cheers up his soldiers by a pleasant look or kind word. With such a general, what would not an army accomplish?

But to return, "J. F. P." (my brother, by the way) took me to the spot of ground where the rebels had planted their terrible torpedoes. The places are now marked by a stick stuck in the ground, with a small rag attached. A cursory observer would never suspect where a torpedo lay, so it became necessary to mark the spot whenever discovered. We came within an ace of treading upon one; but we missed it, and that was all. Some interested soldier had performed the dangerous task of digging the dirt away from one of them, so that the top was visible--showing that they are merely cannon shells--(24 and 48-pounders) with a cap so fixed in the top that generally a weight of 15 pounds will cause them to explode. Their shape is round and long, with an oval top, some six and some nine inches in diameter, according to the size of the cannon for which they are made.

Martindale's Brigade, of which the 22nd Massachusetts formed a part--in Porter's division--occupied the extreme right of the federal works, near the river. When that brigade was at work on their fortifications at that place, the rebels did everything in their power to prevent their progress. They fired one hundred and fifty shells during the day, and not a man of that brigade was hurt! General Magruder told his men that night that if he had 25,000 such men as those they had been trying to drive away from their works that day, he would be in Washington in three weeks! Sunday morning, following the shell showers which made such havoc all along our lines during that eventful Saturday night, a part of the Massachusetts 22nd were sent on picket. In half an hour the remainder of the regiment had the mortification of seeing, a mile distant, their comrades mounted on the rebel fortification near the river (the strongest part) cheering like fiends. It was not long before the colonel of the regiment planted, with his own hand, the stars and stripes on the spot where the night before floated the rebel ensign. Then followed a rush for trophies. Every soldier got something which had been owned by a rebel. Swords, pistols, guns, knives, and pork, flour, tobacco, coffee, tea, and sugar, in profusion. I spent nearly two hours searching for something valuable; but it was no use. Our soldiers had made a clean sweep--leaving only those things which they could not carry with them. Such a scene of ruin as that rebel camp presented, baffles the strongest English. All their tents were left, not only here, but up the river for a mile--those at the former place effectually mangled by a few strokes of the rebel bayonet--those at the latter places in good order. Everything presented the appearance of a complete "skedaddle." Trunks of every description lay all over the ground--all with either an end knocked in, or lid torn off. There was enough clothing--*no uniforms*--left behind to clothe a great army. There it lays--rotting. The most noticeable features of the ruins were, scattered all over the ground, for acres, cards and whiskey bottles. Plenty of cannon left--some spiked--others in "fighting order." I saw a part of a cannon which had burst, killing, according to the statements of deserters, 15 rebels--the noblest work ever performed by *that gun*. Round shot, shell, grape and cannister--any quantity of each, lay piled up in various places. The rebel fortifications are immense. One would suppose, upon viewing them, that they could be held against any assault. Magruder and Johnston thought otherwise, as the sequel proved; and the speedy haste with which they retreated from their fine position bespoke the fact that they were possessed with certain information respecting McClellan's plan of surrounding their army--and doubtless were consoled with the *wise thought:*

"He that fights and runs away, may live to fight another day."

Between the rebel and federal fortifications, is the spot where Cornwallis surrendered his army to General Washington. The spot is enclosed by a cedar fence, about fifteen feet square, and is filled with beautiful trees. Visitors have plied their jackknives into the fence, so that now it presents a somewhat shabby appearance. About twenty rods distant, on a knoll is an abutment upon which a monument once stood, and marks the spot where the British sword was given up. The rebels have lately shot off the monument. Just south of the federal line of fortifications are the old fortifications thrown up by Washington's army. Many of our soldiers--eager to obtain a momento of the works--have dug up an abundance of laurel roots, out of which they have carved pipes, and splendid pipes they make--with only a"jackknife" for a tool.

I have written now more than I first intended, and have much more to say. Tomorrow I go to Yorktown again. There are yet 5,000 sick and wounded soldiers to be brought hither from that place, and somebody must assist in the work. When I think the work is a hard one, I think of the hardships, far more severe, those unfortunate soldiers have undergone, and am ashamed to say a word.

E. C. P.

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Another Trip Southward
New York, May 24, 1862

To the Editor of the Journal:-

Our steamer, "Daniel Webster," left New York on Friday, May 23rd, at noon. The mists and clouds that enveloped us on our way down the bay betokened unpleasant weather at sea, but just as we had "crossed the bar," the sun broke out in splendor, and the smile on every face told of the joy the agreeable change produced. The swell of the sea soon reminded the happy company of what was coming. It was nearly 2:00, and no dinner. But it soon came and everyone rushed pell-mell for the dinner table, regardless of what might follow. After many sighs and gulps, the sighs for incapacity to hold any more, the gulps on account of eating so much--all were on deck again. There followed a scene which to me was highly entertaining. Beefsteak, roast chicken, roast pig, roast beef, ham, corned beef, cream tarts, pies, pudding, etc.--all shared the same fate. "Vomit to the leeward, if you please!" said the first mate very knowingly; but the peculiar sensation, and total ignorance of the meaning of the word "leeward" in those for whom the order was given forbade the possibility of conforming to the order. I asked one lady, after she had unloaded, how she felt. She pointed, with a forced smile, to the basin at her feet! The ship plunged beautifully, then, after resting her bow on the crest of a huge wave, plunged again. While it was to me romantic and pleasant, it was to others *vice-versa.* Forelorn gags and pitiful moans "rent the air." A friend stepped up to me while I was standing on the bow of the ship, and asked me to go with him and see the seasick ladies. Before I was ready to go, he was off. I followed about two minutes after, and instead of seeing the ladies, spied him leaning reluctantly over the stern of the ship, easing his stomach! Like many others, he had laughed too soon. Fortunately, I was free from any disagreeable sensation during the whole voyage; so I could laugh at others with perfect impunity. Cruel, perhaps, but I couldn't resist the temptation. I noticed a great falling off in numbers at the supper table that evening.

Night passed, and the wind had changed, giving the ship a rolling motion, as she ploughed along in the trough of the sea. Gags, moans and outbursts of laughter constituted the music of the morning. Those who felt "as well as usual," passed the day talking, reading, smoking, sleeping, etc. No land in sight--all a vast stretch of ocean waves, with here and there a white sail spread to the breeze. Toward sunset we rounded Cape Charles, and soon were in sight of the government fleet lying under the guns of Fortress Monroe. At the mouth of York River, we dropped anchor for the night. Sunday was spent on ship off Yorktown. I, with a few others, however, took a quiet walk on land, and returned to the ship ready for a start up the river.

Going as far as West Point, we stopped again for the night. In the morning, all were on deck to view the scenery of the river, which winds round in graceful curves from West Point to its source, unfolding to the eye a great tract of country. We passed only a few residences, and those, without an exception, were by no means of a neat character. I noticed many cornfields which had not been touched for two or three years at least--the cornstalks still standing. Gardens presented a rough uncultivated appearance. At every place the African race was represented in various attitudes. Women stook with mouths open, men with hands in their pockets, children with eyes wide open--all gazing with untutored astonishment at the sight of a huge black steamer cutting her way through the waters of the Pamunkey, with the stars and stripes floating at her main mast. The "bands" as they call themselves, have it pretty much in their own way at home nowadays, their masters having either "skedaddled," or taken up arms against us. About five miles below Whitehouse can be seen the ruins of what were six weeks ago, a sawmill and part of a gunboat. Our gunboats had wisely put an end to both. Speaking of *our* gunboats, permit me to say that they are the most impudent looking crafts I ever beheld on water. They crawl along in the most defiant manner, as if to say--

"I am Sir Oracle; and when I ope my lips, let no dog bark!"

We arrived at Whitehouse Monday evening at 5:00. McClellan had marched with his army from the place at 6:00 that morning, but he left ample proof that his army had been there. Over a hundred acres of land, completely trodden down, now marks the place, and a little house, situated on grounds corresponding somewhat to the grounds around the home of Washington at Mt. Vernon, stands as the house in which that illustrious general and patriot was married. The farm upon which it stands is the old Curtis place, now, or recently, owned in part by the rebel Gen. Lee. In a few years, doubtless, Yankees will be raising corn on the place. York and Pamunkey Rivers (the Pamunkey emptying into the York at West Point) will henceforth be open to enterprising men, and must become the channels of a trade hitherto unknown in that desolate region of Virginia. Instead of squallid huts posted upon a beautiful sight, the elegant mansion of some millionaire will appear. Instead of wasted lands, there will be seen large tracts wearing the marks of northern industry and thrift. Instead of Slavery--Freedom!

Side by side, on the peninsula, lie many of our brave dead with our Revolutionary heroes, and the thought forms a connecting link with olden times at once touchingly eloquent. At Yorktown, near the place where Cornwallis surrendered his army to Washington, is a row of fresh graves, each marked by a plain slab, upon which the name of a hero is cut. I paused and read each inscription with feelings I cannot describe. In digging these graves, the skulls of Revolutionary patriots were thrown up.

"Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture,
Decked,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh."

I have much to write about, but am trespassing on your space, and will say only a word more. We took on board, at Whitehouse, 250 sick and wounded soldiers, and started for home immediately. I should like to tell of what the Sanitary Commission is doing in the way of relieving the wants of the sufferers, but must reserve it for another letter. No adequate idea of the immensity of the work can be formed unless one is a witness of the good done.

E. C. P.

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Special Correspondence of the Journal
From the 34th Massachusetts Regiment
Camp Worcester, Headquarters

34th Mass. Vols. near Alexandria, Virginia
Sept 6, 1862

Mr. Editor:-

It seems that exciting reports have been in circulation in Massachusetts about the 34th. Among them the last is by far the most monstrous--that the Regiment was in the Bull Run fight, and that those who were not killed or wounded were taken prisoners. As yet, however, we have not had our rifles loaded. That fact may be comforting to many. The fact that we are not sufficiently drilled to go into battle is the only reason why we have not been called upon. Our friends may enjoy that fact, if they wish.

Military life has its monotonous quirks and turns, as well as its peculiar fascinations and interesting phases. I don't pretend to say which constitutes the greater odds, the former or the latter, but there is enough of the former to give the latter a peculiar "vim." Standing on guard at night, when the rain pours briskly, and returning to quarters in the morning wet to the skin, and a rusty gun to clean, is one thing; to perform the same duty by the light of the moon, whose mellowing influences tend to guide the thoughts homeward, to friends, and to everything dear to the soldier, and return to his quarters in the morning with a heart afresh for daily duty, is quite another thing. To carry a knapsack upon the back for several miles in a hot sun, is one thing, to sit down at the end of the journey and write a letter home, with the knapsack for a writing desk, is much more agreeable. For something peculiarly monotonous, patrol duty answers for a change. The 34th has had a good taste of it in the city of Alexandria since our arrival at Camp Worcester.

Two or three Companies are detailed at a time, and these are divided into reliefs, each relief being marched up and down the streets for one or two hours picking up straggling soldiers and deserters, and sending them into the federal lines. Occasionally we have a chance to quell a small riot, or shut up a whiskey shop. But generally we do nothing more than march around, halting here and there to listen to the excuse of a straggler for being found away from his Regiment--"O, I was in the last battle, and got strayed away from my Regiment, and thought I would come to Alexandria to see if I could find out where it was," or something of that sort. Such fellows were furnished with walking orders.

I cannot see how enlisted men can be blamed for wanting to see "the sights," any more than commissioned officers, who can be seen in all parts of the city, without any duty to perform. Where officers are willing to leave their posts of duty, what is to be expected of their men? If they seek to shun the dangers of the battle field, why cannot their men be allowed the same privilege? It is time such work was stopped. If the officers will stand by their men, they will find that the men will stand by them.

Alexandria is quite a city, in outward appearance. It is about as large as Worcester, and contains many fine residences and several churches, the latter of which are used mostly for hospitals. It is quite a business place, the stores, though generally small, presenting a respectable show, which is owing to their . . . (unreadable) filled with articles of Northern manufacturers. Everything sells at a high price. The most prominent manufacturing establishment in a place is the gas works, by which the city gets its gas. The streets are miserably paved, but regularly laid out. The inhabitants are sulky and saucy, and many a soldier is obliged to submit to taunting sneers and insults from this one and that, while on the street. If there are any pretty ladies in Alexandria, I did not see them. I discovered no building which I could call a school house, and I should judge, from the conversations I had with a few Alexandrians, that if they ever had attended school, they had neglected grammar. It is said that about the time of the last great battle of Bull Run, the citizens of Alexandria made great preparations for the reception of Stonewall Jackson, confidently expecting him and his army here immediately after the battle. How true it is I cannot say. I heard of it first in camp, which fact ought to suffice for its being a fabrication. At any rate, Jackson has postponed his visit for the present.

By letters received from Southbridge for a week past, we learn that the work of enlistment goes on with a rush. It is pleasant to notice that the prospects of a draft started those who could see no necessity for coming forward at the first call for volunteers, and that Southbridge can do well if she will. We should be glad to see a list of those who form the last batch of volunteers in the Journal, to see if anyone has volunteered who "will not be missed" from the town.

I regret to record the death of one man of Co. H., since we left Camp Wool. Elisha W. Buxton, of Charlton, was taken sick about the time we left Camp Casey, with a lung fever. He was taken to the Fairfax Seminary Hospital, where he died on the 28th of August last. The hospital in which he died is said to be a very good one, is pleasantly situated and affords accommodations for 1500 soldiers. He was buried not far from the hospital, in a row of soldiers' graves, and a white board, with his name and Regiment upon it, marks the spot. This is the first death in our company.

All the Southbridge boys are well enough to be in camp, though a few are slightly indisposed. We fear that we shall not see Richmond this Fall. May the 34th be there as soon as the rest of them, is my wish.

E. C. P.

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Special Correspondence of the Journal
From the 34th Massachusetts Regiment

Headquarters 34th Reg., Mass. Vols.
Near Alexandria, Va., September 10, 1862

'Grand Review' of the 34th - Bogus alarm in Camp - Not a 'Skedaddle' - 'Camp Worcester,' adieu - Our Whereabouts - War Straws, etc.

Mr. Editor:-

Last Sunday the 34th enjoyed one of those pleasant recreations which are the special delight of those gentlemen who are priviledged to wear shoulder straps with one star. They are called Brigadiers, and ride fine horses, and withal make a very respectable show. Could they be permitted to carry knapsacks for three or four hours at a time, a little of the military shine would disappear from them on such occasions as the one mentioned. There is considerable difference between STARS AND STRIPES, yet they blend together harmoniously when placed in contact with each other--generally speaking. But I am switching off from my subject. Everything was ordered to be put in good shape--knapsacks packed, accoutrements brushed up, guns cleaned, boots blacked, etc.,--for the "grand review" on Sunday morning. We were to pass under the eyes of one of the big guns, and it was a matter of pride to appear as decent as we could. The morning was bright and shining. At half past seven we slung knapsacks, and at eight started for Alexandria. After a dry march of three miles, we were halted near the camp of the 33d Mass. Reg., and at nine o'clock the show began. The 33d and 34th were drawn up in battalion line, and stood like fools for about twenty minutes, while the gun of the occasion (Brig.-Gen. Slough) rode along the front and rear of the line on his sorrel steed, casting inquisitive glances here and there, appearing to be highly proud of his situation and the appearance of his soldiers. Then we were marched twice around a square, in the hot sun, while he "struck an attitude" on the outside of the square, watching our movements. After that part of the performance was over, he rode up to our Lieutenant Colonel, said a few words complimentary to the 34th, and rode off. We were then marched back to Camp Worcester, where we arrived at twelve o'clock, having carried our knapsacks four hours and a half. Thus ended the "grand review." There are some movements which necessity demands should be made on the Sabbath; but why we should have been jostled around in such a manner last Sabbath morning, I am unable to say. In the after noon we were permitted to rest until four o'clock, when a general inspection took place near our camp. The day wound up with our usual dress parade.

Everything was quiet when we bunked in for the night. At eleven o'clock, however, the familiar voice of our noisy Orderly started us--"Fall in, Company II, with arms and equipments--fall in, every man!" There was a general scramble for equipments, boots and shoes, arms, etc.,--here and there a man utterly confounded at such a sudden disturbance of his slumbers. "Show me my cartridge box!" "Where's my gun?" "Some one's stolen my belt!" The Lieutenant Colonel comes along and commands "everything of this kind to be done as quietly as possible." When we are all in line, orders are given for every man to lie down with equipments on, his gun within grabbing distance, sentinels are posted, and everything seems to be all right. No one could divine the meaning of such a midnight row--it was supposed that the rebels were "coming," and that before morning "Camp Worcester" would be over run with the rascals. Had such been the case, there would have been an interesting skedaddle of a large portion of the 34th; but Monday morning came, and not a man was missing.

Yesterday afternoon we were ordered to leave Camp Worcester, and a little after sundown we started, marched half a mile toward Alexandria, and brought up on a side hill, under the guns of Fort Ellsworth, where we bivouacked for the night. Dabsters of romance could find a subject for study in the soldier's bivouac. His bed is the bare earth, his pillow a knapsack, snoring a serenade to the moon! It is an interesting sight.

It is impossible to tell which point of the compass we shall take next. I should not wonder if we were appointed to guard that miserable sink of secession and rum holes--Alexandria--this Fall and Winter. If another campaign is to be fought before Winter, and Richmond is to fall into our hands, I do not want to be left behind, and I doubt if any man in the Regiment thinks otherwise.

It is a mortifying pity that McClellan's army was obliged to retreat to its old position, and it is more mortifying still to think that with the rush of troops from the North, this Fall cannot witness a total overthrow of the rebel army. The Army of the Potomac is pretty well done to--completely jagged out. The 22d Mass. Regiment numbers fifty men to-day. Sergeant Daniel Walker of that Regiment, told me yesterday that all that were left of effective men in Co. K. were eight men! The Regiment is now in camp about two miles from this place. A few days ago Co. K gathered around a single fire, Sergeant Walker with them, and talked over old times, when the whole Company were together at Hall's Hill, in the seige of Yorktown, and up the Peninsula, until the ranks became thinned out, friend parting from friend, and now but eight healthy men remain! The interview as he related it must have been an affecting one--one of many that will be recorded in the terrible history of the late campaign. Is the new army of 600,000 men to be used up in a like manner, and then another one called out? The newspapers of the North brag of an army of one million men! What are a million men with no man to lead them? Xerxes undertook to invade Greece with an army of nearly five million. He ordered a temporary throne to be built, from whence he could see the triumphant entrance of his grand army through the streets of Thermopylae. But he had the mortification of seeing it driven back by a few thousand Spartans. Let the United States Government raise two million of men, and if they are not rightly handled, the rebels will have their way for a generation to come. If Baltimore and Philadelphia should fall in to their hands before winter, it might prove a blessing to the country. The "bounty" system would then be of minor importance, and war would be the great cry. There would be, then, such a rush to arms as was never recorded in the history of the world. But all this is not necessary. Catch the infernal rascals where they are, and the war is virtually ended. It is always darkest just before dawn; may the cloud of darkness that now hovers over us be speedily followed by a glorious dawn!

E. C. P.

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From the 34th Mass. Reg.
From Our Own Correspondent
Headquarters, Fort Lyon
February 19, 1863

Mr. Editor:-

A desperate snowstorm commenced in this vicinity on Tuesday morning last, and lasted twenty-four hours, leaving about eight inches of snow on the ground. As usual with Virginia snowstorms, it was followed by rain, and in twenty-four hours more the snow was nearly used up--leaving an interesting specimen of strata of a depth varying from three inches to three feet. The rivers--rather creeks--are swollen, and are of a dirty yellow, muddy color. I have never seen nature more completely muddied up--one's imagination seems to run through a muddy channel, for inspiration must come from the sight of mud wherever one goes. You cast a libel on Massachusetts soil, Mr. Editor, when you dare to infer that the "mud on the Potomac" is not to be compared with the mud on the highway between Southbridge Center and Globe Village. Virginia mud will stick on the pages of history through all time. Its sacred character will stand the test of ages. I will drop the mud topic, however, or this letter will be all mud.

Today I returned from a short trip to Washington. While there I went, in company with my brother, "J. F. P.," who is stopping at the hospital in Washington, into both Houses of Congress. One very readily discerns the difference between the character of the Senate and the House. In the House, one is struck with the bustle and noise arising from a confusion of tongues and rushing of the pages from one desk to another. The introduction of a new bill or proposition is followed by the clashing of tongues--"Mr. Speaker, I--" "Mr. Speaker!--" "Mr. Speaker, I" "Order" "Mr. Sp--" "Order, gentlemen!--the gentlemen will take their seats!" "Mr. Sp--" etc. A few seconds pass in a comparative lull, and then the hail rings again with the voice of the speaker and those of the house. A vote is taken,--no go, and so the yeas and nays are demanded. The roll is called, and the clerk reads with the rapidity of lightning the list of yeas and nays.

In the Senate one observes a marked degree of dignity. Senator Summer sits reading a newspaper as if quite at home--lays it down, scribbles a little, and takes it up again;--Senator Powell sits with knitted brows, playing with his thumbs, or impatiently rises and paces the floor;--Senator Fessenden lies back in his seat, hands on his desk, and appears to be ready to tackle most any man on any question;--Senator Lane, of Kansas, sits busily writing or rummaging over some documents, now and then glancing upward at the man who has the floor;--Senator McDougal, of California, is the man speaking and he contends that the five feet gauge should be used for the Pacific Railroad instead of the four feet eight inches and a half;--Senator Harris, of N. Y. rises and contends that California would derive all the advantages of the railroad if the five feet gauge is adopted, for all the rolling stock for the road must then be manufactured in that State. Senator Wilson wears a Yankee smile, and seems to care very little whether the gauge is five feet wide or five inches. A ponderous piece of flesh enters the hall--Senator King, of N. Y.--weight about 250 lbs. His term of service expires soon, but no ordinary individual will ever be able to fill his place. No war questions were introduced. The Pacific Railroad Bill and the Judiciary Bill were the only matters under debate.

Feb. 20

Rumors about "moving" are again in circulation, but are unfounded. The Regiment was never in better health than it is to-day. The sickness that prevails has arisen mostly from colds caused by exposure and carelessness.

E. C. P.

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From the 34th Mass. Regiment
From our own Correspondent
Capital Hill, Washington, D. C.
July 9, 1863

Mr. Editor:-

The 34th has been ordered to be ready for a march this evening. It is supposed we shall start at 11 o'clock, and our destination Harper's Ferry. All this may be; and in order to be sure of the time I have, I will communicate a few words to the "S. J." immediately.

The Fourth was celebrated in Washington after a fashion peculiar to the place. A long procession--mostly military, of which the 34th formed a part, was formed at about 12 o'clock M., and marched down Pa. Avenue, passed the President's house and the head quarters of Major General Heintzelman, and then returned to their respective places of abode, except those who staid to hear the Declaration of Independence read and an oration dispensed with.

It was a hot day, and the sweat poured down our faces like a river. Night before last the band of the 34th escorted a large crowd of civilians to the White House, where a speech was made by Mr. Lincoln, which was responded to with terrific cheers. Then to the War Dept. where we heard speeches by Secy. Stanton, Gen. Halleck, Jim Lane, Senator Wilson and others,--all glorying over the great victory of Vicksburg and the victories of Gen. Meade. It was a very exciting time.

But I must close--I shall be "in line" in a few minutes.

E. C. P.

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From the 6th U. S. Colored Troops
From our own Correspondent
Camp near Yorktown, Va.
October 19, 1863

Mr. Editor:-

We had little thought that the 6th would be sent to Virginia to race up and down her rivers and across her mountains. We had hoped that we should be permitted to assist in the subjugation of Charleston, S. C. but one week ago last Saturday, we received orders from the War Dept. to report immediately at Fortress Munroe, and the regiment left Philadelphia on Thurs. morning last, by steamer, for that military post.

The passage down the Chesapeake Bay was pleasant, but as we neared the mouth of the Bay it was deemed imprudent to venture out to sea with our new craft, the "Conquerer," the weather being stormy. So we anchored in "Delaware Breakwater" until Sat. morning, when a fresh start was made.

Up to this time none on board had been troubled with the salt water malady. Soon, however, as the swell of the sea rocked our little boat to and fro, the faces of many of the officers grew pale. The "cullud folks" began to show signs of distress, and many on board began to assume a sorry attitude. The sea was discolored for miles with "hardtack" and salt pork, while the air was rent with doleful sounds.

There were two ladies on board. One of them belonged to the Adjutant of the Regiment and the other to the undersigned. These ladies hung out well, but along toward sunset one of them suddenly disappeared with one hand over her mouth. Imagine the sequel. The other lady hung out to the last. I claim the honor of owning that one.

We arrived at Fortress Munroe on Sunday morning the 18th, and received orders to report to Yorktown immediately, where we arrived at 4 p.m. After reporting to Brig.-Gen. Wistar, commanding the post, the regiment disembarked and marched through Yorktown to a point between the fortifications thrown up by McClellan and those thrown up by the rebels, on the river. We are to make a permanent stop here, probably through the winter. The 4th U. S. C. T. are encamped near us, to which will soon be added the 7th, and with the 6th, will form a brigade, commanded by Gen. Birney.

Had I time, I might relate many things of interest connected with our trip hither, and of the changes that have occurred since McClellan glorified himself so ridiculously at his reknowned stronghold. But I must defer everything until my next.

I write this merely to inform my friends at home where I am, etc.

E. C. P.

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From our own Correspondent
Camp near Yorktown, Va.
December 29, 1863

NEGROE SOLDIERS VINDICATED

Mr. Editor:-

Under the heading "Gen. Butler's Department," I noticed a few days ago an official report of the late raid across the Chickahominy. The report was signed by Gen. Wistar, commanding at Yorktown, and contained the fact that the 139th N.Y.V. Infantry marched *63 miles* in *54 hours* , and also that the wear and tear of shoes was great, and should be made good by the government. Nothing was said of the 6th U. S. C. T. in the report, an error which I wish to correct.

The Sixth marched through mud, rain, and other disagreeables peculiar to Virginia and Virginia climate, *54 miles* in *24 hours*, and when the regiment returned to camp it was seen that shoes had suffered terribly, as well as those of the 139th N. Y. If it is fair for the government to make good the shoes worn out in the 139th, it is equally fair in the case of the 6th.

There is something sublime in the manner in which these "Contraband nigger soldiers," as the officers of the 11th Ct.

call the 4th and 6th, get through hardships. I have heard white men swear most gracefully for being called up for "Grand Rounds," when on guard. I have heard white soldiers curse the Union, curse the President, and curse the day they ever enlisted, just because it happened to fall to their lot to go on guard during a storm. I have heard white soldiers wish generals, colonels, quartermasters, the quartermaster general, President, Cabinet, Congress,--in fact, all the great dignitaries of the nation and the nation's army,--in a much worse place than Heaven, simply because the "rations" were not of hotel quality.

In contrast with this, I would note a few facts concerning colored troops.

The night succeeding the great fire of Yorktown, six companies of our regiment were ordered to Gloucester Point to be ready for an anticipated attack at that point by the rebels. The night was very stormy. The regiment bivouacked outside the fort in an open field. Very few of the men had sheltered tents, and the rubber blankets with which others were supplied served a poor purpose for keeping the rain off. The battalion bivouacked about 8 P. M. . . . . sleeping in puddles of water five or six inches deep, and so the men got up and "stood it out" til morning. There was singing and dancing, joking, telling stories, and a genuine jolly pow-wow during the whole night. The occasional outbursts of swearing were the result of some good story or some joke. As hard as the rain came down, there was not a whit of the darky washed out of any of them. There was no cursing of the Union and all concerned, but songs for the Union and everything in general. If any grumbling was heard, it was on account of having to stand such a time for seven dollars per month (Who does blame them?) Early in the morning large fires were going and, if a man was found suffering from *ennui* there were plenty of men ready to shake the wet weather out of him. A little coffee would have created a sensation, but there was nothing to eat or drink.

Until very lately the police guard have had no shelter from the weather. With nothing but their blankets and overcoats for a covering, they have slept in the open air, many with their feet in the fire, and a cold cheerless breeze whistling around their heads! Still they awake with a warm joke in their mouths!

They show a like spirit in everything else that pertains to their duties. As a class they are not as *smart* as white soldiers--a result of their "bringing up." But their patience, endurance, and pluck under trying difficulties are sublime.

Anyone that chooses to infer, from what I have written, that I am suffering with the "nigger on the brain," may profit by reflecting on the fact that there are thousands suffering from the same complaint, and that what is now deemed by the sore-eyed patriot to be a hallucination and a disgraceful fanaticism will, in time, become the standard by which we shall judge the worth of a "worthless race."

The "C. S." are talking of raising a negro army. But it cannot work. Their blacks in the South have nothing to fight for, and will not make good "picket" soldiers. They will help the South in only one way,--they can dig and shovel. They can hardly be trusted with a musket judging from the manner in which they desert the rebel territory.

Recruiting, pursuant to the late order of Gen. Butler, goes on slowly. The blacks like fancy dress, so it has been easy to get cavalrymen, for cavalrymen wear yellow tape on their jacket collars.

E. C. P.

* * *

Camp near Yorktown, Virginia
January 15, 1864

A BLACK AND WHITE AFFAIR

Mr. Editor:-

I thought, when I wrote my last letter to the Journal, there would certainly be nothing to write about again until Spring; but a little circumstance occurred at Gloucester Point on Tuesday morning last that takes the polish off of anything local that has occurred out here since the Sixth came to Yorktown.

It will be remembered that Gloucester Point is just opposite Yorktown on the eastern bank of York River. A large fort was built on this point by the rebels during the early part of the war. The rebels left several heavy guns in this fort when it was evacuated. When the Army of the Potomac retreated from Richmond, these guns were burst by order from the War Department at Washington. Since that time guns have been mounted in the fort and a small garrison has been stationed there. For three months past the 11th Ct. Reg. have been there.

Intimation was made in a previous letter of the ill will the officers and men of the 11th had shown towards the 4th and

6th U. S. C. T. Doubtless their reasons were on account of color, as they had a habit of saying "D--n niggers." They never had been favored with a good opportunity of showing their deep dislike of the colored troops until last Tuesday morning. The plan they adopted proved to be very futile, and resulted in a stinging defeat to them.

Most the 11th have re-enlisted, and when the time was set for the regiment to start for home, the 4th U. S. C. T. was ordered to relieve them. Accordingly, the latter regiment broke up camp on this side of the river early last Tuesday morning and started for Gloucester Point. Just as the regiment landed on the other side, the colonel (Duncan) observed a fire in the fort, and soon learned that the 11th boys were burning their barracks to prevent them from falling into the hands of the "D--n niggers."

Colonel Duncan immediately ordered a lieutenant and one company of the 4th to enter the fort and extinguish the fire. The officer set his men to work at once, whereupon a man belonging to the 11th stepped up to one of the 4th boys and attempted to knock him down. The lieutenant interfered by choking the fellow, and dragging him to the guardhouse.

Meanwhile Col. Duncan rode to the quarters of the colonel of the 11th, and on seeing him demanded an explanation of such rascally proceedings. Col. Stedman informed him that the barracks were being burned by his order. A sharp conversation ensued, during which Col. Duncan managed to get a message to the officer whom he had dispatched to extinguish the fire.

Fist fights were in progress here and there--one party trying to make the fire hotter, the other trying to extinguish it, while both made pretty hot work. It was a fire within a fire and no one, as yet, to stop it.

Soon the officer referred to came up to Col. Duncan at a hurried pace with a salute, and, --"Colonel, the regiment is under arms!" "What!" said Col. Stedman, standing back appace, "what does that mean!" Col. Duncan cooly replied "You have been in the service long enough to know what it means. It means that I will give you ten minutes to take your regiment out of this fort and if you are not out by that time, *I will drive you out at the point of the bayonet!"* Col. S. issued an order about moving, and the 11th were underway immediately.

Col. D. informed Col. S. that he should prefer charges against him. Col. S. is the senior officer, I believe. I relate the whole affair as it was told me by an officer of the 4th. There may be several versions to the story. At all events, all agreed to the fact that the 11th played the part of mean, dishonorable soldiers. Their departure from Gloucester

Point last Tuesday morning will form an episode in the general run of incidents they will have to relate to their friends at home.

Aside from the above, there is nothing of interest to record. We have seen snow only once this winter, and it lasted only two or three days, The weather most of the time is salubrious. The 6th is still doing fatigue duty in Fort Yorktown, and will be kept at it, doubtless, until Spring.

It is nearly time for the paymaster to show himself in camp, The men, however, will not take a cent until they are recognized as United States soldiers. I admire their pluck, and deplore the weak decision made by the War Department in reference to the pay of colored troops. The colored soldier gets all the rations and clothing allowed to white soldiers, and for them to refuse to take only $7.00 per month as their wages shows a degree of manliness not witnessed among *all* white soldiers, who will do almost anything for money.

E. C. P.

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From the Army of the Potomas
From your own Correspondent
Hdqrs. 1st Div., 18th A. C.
Near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 17, 1864.

Mr. Editor:-

I was much amused in reading the N. Y. Herald correspondent's account of the late abortive attempt made by the rebels to blow up a portion of the line held by the second division of this corps. The correspondent declared it a "terrific fight," etc., while in fact it was a spasmodic effort on the part of the "Johnnys" to do a "big thing," vulgarly speaking; but it ended about the same time it broke out. The musketry fire was kept up not over half an hour, and both parties fired from the trenches after the enemy retreated from their charge. The charge was so feebly attempted, and so soon over, that it is simply ridiculous to call it a charge. The artillery fire was heavy, however, and lasted about two hours.

Since the affair, there have been three or four artillery duels. Our trenches on the right of the line, for a distance of eight hundred yards, receive an enfilading fire from the rebel batteries on the north side of the Appomatox, and although the traverses and covered ways leading to the pits are well constructed, occasionally a shell is thrown in among the men--seldom doing much damage, however.

In one of the batteries referred to the rebels have a few Whitworth guns, that throw an elongated solid shot, weighing twelve pounds, three inches in diameter. This morning, some half a dozen of these anglo-rebel-English bolts came buzzing over our head-quarters, and landed in the mud, not over a hundred yards from us. The last shot that was fired took a limb clean off from a tree, standing just at the entrance of our "Chebang." I expect that we shall have nearer calls than that before long, if we remain here. This is a beautiful place, and was selected by Gen. Stanward for his head-quarters, when he commanded the division. By referring to a late number of Harper's Weekly, the readers of the Journal will see an illustration of the place. It is a very small ravine, shaded on each side by young oaks, maples and holly, and overhead by an artificial bower, and emerges into a large ravine, from either end. It is secure as any place in the vicinity, and being nearly in range with a few neutral guns (Whitworth), one is forcibly reminded at times of the great assistance England has rendered the south, in destroying the lives of thousands of loyal and brave men.

I am no friend to England (she loses nothing by it, of course,)--and to those who would like to see America governed by a king, and the institutions of America assume a monarchial form, and at the same time profess to have a strong desire to see this war terminate in favor of the north--to these I would say: Come to the front, in a suit of blue! Go into the trenches, and be shot at with an English rifle--the Whitworth--which some of the rebels have; and if you can entertain friendly feelings for the "mother country," you must be a wretch.

It is certain that much of the rifle powder used by the "rebs" is of English manufacture. It is much finer and better than ours, throwing a ball with tremendous force. I have been reminded of its fine quality more than once. Not longer ago than yesterday, a bullet dropped by my feet. I do not care particularly about their coming as near as that, if they come no nearer.

I can bear to hear a shell coming over my head, when I know it is a home-made one; but to hear a Whitworth bolt of twelve pounds weight, manufactured in England, and thrown from a gun cast in an English foundry, it mads me. But I will drop Whitworth bolts for the present--they are ugly looking specimens of projectiles.

I notice in the Journal, of Aug. 12, an editorial entitled "Negro Soldiers" in which a pretty correct idea of the affair of the 30th of July is given. But you did not tell all. I heard Gen. Carr telling today what Gen. Burnside told him in relation to the affair.

Gen. Burnside had intended that the colored troops should make the first charge, and, for that purpose, had kept a large brigade of them drilling for twenty-three days. He had them make mock charges, through brush, over logs, old breastworks, etc., during their drill. When the morning of the 30th dawned, these colored troops were elated beyond control, almost at the task before them; but they were to be disappointed. Gen. Burnside had received orders to put white troops in the first charge. He did so. They rushed into the crater caused by the explosion of the mine, and stopped there. It was a fatal mistake, as it afterward proved. They should have been ordered to rush on. The colored troops followed in the charge not long after, and rushed up to the ruins of the fort. By this time, a terrible fire from the infernal rebel batteries was concentrated on this spot. A charge was ordered, to take Cemetery Hill, which commands Petersburg. But by the time the charge was made the retreat was begun.

I have talked with officers who witnessed the charge of the colored troops, and they pronounced it one of the most splendid charges ever made in this war. It is only those who are opposed to colored troops that blame them for the vexatious disaster of July 30. Any men will fight under good officers, and negroes are no exception to the fact.

The army in front of Petersburg was roused this morning, about one o'clock, by the roar of rebel artillery on our right. It appeared as if something was to be attempted, for it spread all along the lines, from right to left, until, in less than five minutes, a hundred cannon were belching thunder, fire and hail. All seemed to be "random guns," for the shot and shell whistled in every direction, at nothing in particular, but everything in general. Of course everybody was on the *qui vive*. The air was clear, the moon shone out bright at times, between the slowly drifting clouds. A more beautiful night I seldom ever saw. But the shriek of shells, the furious buzz of Whitforth bolts, the enticing hum of bombs, as they rose majestically in the air, bursting in plain view, commingled with the constant roar of cannon, produced a scene indescribably grand and terrible.

At three o'clock, all was still. The moon came out, and shone on a cloud of smoke that stretched three miles. And that is about all it amounts to. The casualties on our side were very slight.

August 19:

This morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, another mighty furore took place--commenced by the rebels. They have improved on the range since yesterday morning, for in this morning's practise shells burst so near our head-quarters, that stray pieces dropped on the north, south, east and west sides of us. It seems wonderful to me that none of us were injured.

I have heard soldiers say that they had frequently fallen asleep during a heavy artillery fight, when shot and shell flew all around them; but I never could imagine how it was done until this morning. Nearly all of us at head-quarters fell asleep during the rumpus, and

> "Visions of happiness danced o'er our minds,
> While the shells went 'bobbin; around"

I much prefer to fall asleep amid the music of birds than amid such hideous harmony as that of this and yesterday morning. The latter music answers very well for an "eye-opener," but one's mind must be thoroughly reconciled to it before it can produce a sleepy effect on the eyes.

Yesterday, heavy cannonading was heard on the right flank of the rebel lines at Petersburg. Official information came to these head-quarters from the head-quarters of the corps, that Gen. Warren, with the 5th corps, had flanked the rebel lines on our left, and it was expected that he would gain a good position, and even carry the defenses on the south side of the city. Nothing definite has been received here in regard to the movements since yesterday. As I write, I can hear heavy cannonading in the direction of the extreme rebel right.

Yesterday, I saw a returned veteran. He had been home several weeks. He told a disgraceful story of the manner in which soldiers are treated in the north. Whether his story is literally true or not, I am unable to say; but I know that the people of the north are showing a deep interest in the welfare of the soldier in the field, as witnessed in the great work being done by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Still, there is a large class of people at the north who feel far above a soldier--far above fighting. They may be wealthy, and may hold high positions in society. But history will not mention their names, unless in contempt. May their star go down in a "blaze of glory"--like that which characterized the defeat of the rebel fleet at Mobile--and that "blaze of glory" be *oblivion.*

E. C. P.

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From the Army of the Potomac
From your own correspondent
Hdqrs. 1st Div., 18th A. C.
Near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 28, 1864

Mr. Editor:-

I see, by the Journal, that I am to keep its readers apprised of the "doings" of Grant's armies near Petersburg, once a week. The readers of the Journal must remember that, so far as general matters are concerned, such as the commencement, progress and end of a battle, in which I am not engaged, or the capture of an important position, they must rely chiefly on the "newspaper reporters" and the dispatches of the secretary of war. I shall confine myself to matters pertaining more to the operations of the 1st division of the 18th corps, than to the operations of Grant's army. A "correspondent" (I mean one employed by a daily newspaper) is very apt to call a light artillery duel a "terrific affair," a "spirited fight," or something of the kind. They are liable to exaggerate beyond all bounds, simply because they seldom appear on the field in a skirmish or engagement, and therefore they have not the chance of ascertaining to a certainty how this or that regiment, brigade, or division, distinguished itself. However, they are *generally* favored with news from a high official source, so far as battles are concerned. But I will leave the newspaper correspondents to their fate; they had better be in the army as soldiers than to be loafing around the head-quarters of this and that General.

The 18th corps left the trenches of Petersburg last _____, and took a position on Gen. Butler's line, at Bermuda Hundreds. They were relieved by the ___th corps, who are fully able to hold their position.

There is a vast difference between soldiering on the south side of the Appomattox, and soldiering on Gen. Butler's line. Here the pickets eat and smoke in sight of each other. A feeling of friendship apparently exists, though both parties are deadly enemies to each other. At Petersburg, if a "Yank" or a "Johnny" exposes himself for a moment, he is liable to be hurt in some way. I have walked along in the trenches, and upon exposing only the top of my hat, have drawn the fire of some rebel scoundrel. It is very natural to dodge, under such circumstances, though very foolish--for if one hears the "whiz-h" of a bullet, he is safe. The bullet travels faster than the report of the rifle. The day before the 1st division was relieved from the trenches, I was out on a "tour of observation." I visited a "look-out," a place exposed to the fire of sharp-shooters (if one did not keep behind the trunk of "the tree"). I stood behind the tree, looking through a glass.

I stood there fifteen minutes, looking far beyond the rebel pits into an open field, where several rebel batteries were stationed. Finally, I concluded to look down on the line of rebel trenches. The first thing discovered was a squad of three "Johnnies," who were evidently eyeing me. I looked at them through my glass, and found that they had only just discovered me, though I had been standing there fifteen minutes. One of them stooped down and picked up a rifle, and aimed it. I stood exposed to his fire until I saw the smoke leave the gun, and then dodged. The ball chipped the back of the tree, and passed it. Had I stood there at the time, the ball would have passed through my shoulder. I never considered myself more fortunate than I was then. I discovered them at the same time they discovered me, and that saved me. "A miss is as good as a mile" said I to myself, and then walked, or rather crawled off.

I see, by your correspondent, "A. G.," that Petersburg is at the command of Gen. Grant, and that he can take it any time he chooses. This is a great mistake, for it is evident that if Gen. Grant, who knows that the fall of Petersburg would preclude the necessity of laying siege to Richmond, could take it, he would have had it long ere this. So far as the city is concerned, he can destroy it whenever he makes up his mind to do it; but that will not give him the position. I would suggest, too, to those who may contemplate coming to "the front," that they must make up their minds to go *seven miles* beyond Gen. Grant's head-quarters before they can expect to get a good view of the "trenches." City Point "front" and the Petersburg "front" differ materially.

August 29*

I have just returned from a "reconnaissance" at Butler's canal. The country around that scene of operations is very beautiful. One's eye wanders up the valley of the James a long distance, and sees many rich fields of corn, fine groves, now and then a pretty house, here and there rebel batteries, breast-works and rifle-pits, etc. The rebel rams are not far distant--about two miles. Standing at the "Crow's nest," which is on the south side of the James, the steeples of Richmond can be seen in the distance. Ball's Bluff, opposite Fort Darling, is also in plain sight.

There are now two regiments working on the canal. The regiment to which I belong is one of them. The work progresses slowly, but surely. The rebels keep up a desultory fire on

*Writer's note: One month to the day from the day of this writing, Eber Carpenter Pratt, age 24, was mortally wounded--leg removed on battle field--died Dec. 15, 1864.

the place with 8-inch mortars, but thus far very little damage has been done. The distance to be dug is about 150 yards. It is a big job and, *when completed,* will be a "big thing."

Just above the canal is a line of obstructions, commanded by the "Howlett House battery," which is on a high bluff, just at the turn of the river. The rebels fire a few shots from this battery occasionally, but our 100 pounder parrots, about three-quarters of a mile below, are sure to silence it in a few minutes. I see, by a correspondent of one of the New York papers, that the "Howlett battery is very annoying." Yesterday afternoon, I had the pleasure of witnessing an artillery duel in the vicinity of the battery referred to. I stood near a 100 pounder (rifled) piece of ours, that missed the mark only once out of about twenty shots. Every shot struck on or burst over the parapets of the "Howlett battery." The rebels could fire only once in about twenty minutes, giving the rebels scarcely time to load their guns.

Our men at Dutch Gap work in sight of the rebel pickets every day, but the latter dare not fire on us, because we can look down upon them from our position, and if picket firing should commence, our men would be able to drive every rebel picket from his pit. Thus far, we have suffered no particular annoyance from the "Howlett House battery," and are not likely to be annoyed by it, so long as our Yankee 100 pounder holds its position.

E. C. P.

* * *

From the Army of the Potomac
From our own correspondent
Hdqrs. 1st Div., 18th A. C.
Bermuda Hundred, Va., Sept. 7, 1864

Mr. Editor:-

Very little news of importance from the Bermuda Hundred line of works. Deserters come into the lines day and night--sometimes singly, sometimes in squads of from two to six. As a general thing, not much reliance can be placed on what they say. Occasionally, however, an intelligent, well educated man comes in, whose statements can be relied upon.

I wish to record the statement of a deserter, who came into our lines last Sunday afternoon. He was brought to these head-quarters, and questioned closely. He was apparently forty years of age, of medium height, a quick eye, and bore a very intelligent, honest look. I shall endeavor to give his answers to the several questions in his own words. Friends of McClellan, please pay attention! First, he was asked what induced him to desert? He replied: "I heard of Gen. Grant's Order, and having contemplated leaving the service and going north, I concluded to try and see if I could get hold of the Order." (The Order referred to relates to deserters coming into our lines, and provides that they will be furnished with free transportation to any place in the north, or may find employment in the quarter-master's department, and that they will not be required to enter the army in any capacity where they will be liable to capture by the rebels etc. These Orders are printed on sheets of paper, and, by a little management on our side, they find their way into the enemy's lines in large numbers.) "I got hold of one, and concluded to come over immediately."

Being questioned in regard to McClellan, and what the rebel soldiers and officers thought of the nomination, he relied, "Every soldier in the southern army would vote for him if they could get a chance. They think that if he is elected, there will be peace immediately." "Would they be willing that McClellan should be President of both north and south?" "Oh, no; they wouldn't consent to that. They do not for a moment think of giving up the confederacy. But they think and believe that if he is elected President of the north, he will give the south their independence. They think a great deal of McClellan, and he is their only hope." He said the rebel soldiers desire peace, but *will be independent*; but the great majority of the army would quit, if the officers would. But the men place confidence in their officers and the chief men of the confederacy because they don't know any better." They believe they are fighting for independence, because they are told so by the leaders of the rebellion.

He had been in the army ever since the war broke out, and on being questioned as to why he didn't desert before, replied, "Well, I thought we could gain our independence, but after deliberating some time, I concluded that there were no signs of peace, and that the south was determined to fight it to the end, though growing weaker every day, and as I wasn't particularly anxious to fight any longer, I concluded that the safest way would be to come into your lines; and here I am."

He stated that the confederacy gets a large amount of stores, of every description from Wilmington, N. C.; and that it was a thing much bragged of.

He seemed to think that more would desert the rebel army, if they could get hold of Gen. Grant's order; that there were many men, of the "mule breed," who would take the order, if they found any, to their officers, who would immediately take steps to stop their circulation. But for all that, the men do get hold of them, and those who desert are sure to have a copy of the order about their trousers. They exhibit them as soon as they enter our lines, as evidences of their good faith.

The rebel army has not had coffee, tea, nor sugar, for many months. They subsist on corn meal, pork, and get flour twice a week. As a contrast, consider what is issued to the U. S. Army. The latest circular order from the commissary department, dated Aug. 26, 1864, contains the following articles--thirty-four in number--that are issued and sold to hospitals and troops in the field;--pork, bacon, ham, salt beef, beef tongues, flour, hard bread, corn meal, beans, peas, rice, hominy, coffee, (green, roasted and rye), tea, sugar (brown and white), vinegar, pepper, salt, whisky (officers and common), molasses, pickles, cabbages (in currie) sour krout, dried apples, dried peaches, dessicated potatoes, dessicated mixed vegetables, codfish and mackerel; and for fresh vegetables: Cabbages, beets, potatoes, onions and turnips. Add to these the many delicacies distributed by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and who would ask for a better "bill of fare" from Uncle Sam's commissariat? I would advise any one who wishes to grow fat, and pay nothing for it, to enlist. The enlisted man is better off, in many respects, than a commissioned officer. He is allowed $42 a year for clothing, and if the full amount is not drawn, the man gets the balance in money at the end of the year. His rations come to him every day, cooked, and served up in as good style as possible, "under the circumstances," His wages are $16 per month and "found." If he gets out of money, he won't suffer. He is fed and clothed.

An officer must furnish everything for himself, excepting quarters fuel. With $105 per month, he manages to dispose of nearly all of it, if he is not very careful. He must have a servant, at the expense of $15 per month--board, at about $8 or $9 per week; and in order to dress decently, he must pay $15 for a pair of pants, $20 for boots, $25 for a blouse, and to cap all, the government tax amounts to $63 a year. Officers can live within their salary, and many do, and lay up money besides. But they very often suffer inconvenience by not receiving their pay regularly. It is not so with enlisted men; they get their rations and clothes, whether they receive their pay regularly or not.

E. C. P.

* * *

Sept. 29, 1864, the following appeared in the newspapers:

The following is a correct list of the casualties among our officers as far as received:

Lieut. E. C. Pratt, 6th U. S. Colored - leg amputated.
Lieut. Col. McDonald, 47th New-York - leg amputated.
Lieut. F. A. King, 188th Pennsylvania - wounded in the arm.
Capt. Fish, 81st New-York - wounded in the leg.
Capt. C. M. Allen, 98th New-York - wounded in the shoulder.

* * *

The following items also appeared in the Southbridge Journal and have been copied from J. F. P.'s scrapbook:

* * *

"Lieut. E. C. Pratt Badly Wounded

The people of this place will be pained to hear that Lieut. E. C. Pratt was dangerously wounded in the charge made by Col. Duncan's Third Brigade of Gen. Paine's colored division of the 18th corps, on the rebel fortifications at Chapin's Bluff, about three miles from the pontoon bridge across James River, on the morning of the 29th ult. Out of twenty . . . (unreadable) officers in this brigade, nineteen were either killed or wounded. The particulars will be found in the annexed extract of a letter from his brother, John F. Pratt, now living in New York city, to his father. Lieut. Pratt has talents which qualify him for almost any position. Before joining the army, he was employed in this office, and was of valuable assistance in the various departments of the business. He enlisted in the 34th regiment in July, 1862 and was made a corporal of his company, and served in that regiment until August of the next year, when his good character, conspicuous talents and manly and brave qualities, caused him to be transferred to the regular army, receiving a commission from President Lincoln as second lieutenant in the 6th United States colored troops, and was stationed at Fortress Monroe and Yorktown; and held the position of provost marshall of the latter place for several months, until its evacuation. Afterwards he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Carr, in Butler's division, at Bermuda Hundred, and subsequently in front of Petersburg, his regiment in the meantime being employed upon the canal at Dutch Gap. It seems, by newspaper reports that, at the time of receiving his wound, he was a member of Col. Duncan's staff, who was then commanding a brigade. He has been a regular correspondent of this paper for a long time, and his numerous letters "from the 34th Regiment," and "from the army of the Potomac" have doubtless been generally read by the patrons of the Journal. Mr. Pratt is no ordinary man, and may it be God's pleasure to cause him to be restored to health and usefulness. He enlisted from motives of the truest patriottism. As brave as bravery itself, noble, refined and estimable in all respects, and as patriotic as any of the heroes of ancient or modern times, he has, during the trying years of this rebellion, thrown his whole soul into the cause which is blessed with the prayers of every intelligent lover of advancement both in America and Europe. His many friends in Southbridge are anxiously waiting for further intelligence concerning his prospects of life and death. May the next letter give us encouraging assurance.

The following is the extract from his brother's letter, above alluded to:

> "I have just received a letter from Eber. He is a true soldier--brave as a lion. He was on Col. Duncan's staff when he was wounded. He had been in action about three-fourths of an hour; fell into rebel hands after a minnie ball had shattered his right leg above the knee. Was robbed of everything valuable, and was finally rescued by our forces, taken to the rear, and had his leg amputated about eight hours afterward. He is weak, but doing well. Thinks he has "pluck enough to live through it" or, "is courageous enough to stick it out." He closes by saying, "only a leg gone!"

"Only a leg gone!" says Lieut. Pratt, from his bed of pain in Chesapeake hospital at Fortress Monroe. A brave, heroic soul, cheerfully suffering for his country's salvation, and for its glory as it is to be. He has parted with no principle, no degree of ardor, patriotism, or self-respect--"only a leg!" It is a compromise with bullets, not with traitors. Such a glorious soul, radiantly shining through trial more agonizing than death, will strengthen his heart to bear his fate valiantly, and will excite the proudest admiration. No ignominious cry for "peace," for a "cessation of hostilities," like that which is cravenly shouted from Chicago, and echoed by every northern copperhead, comes from that mutilated form, but those other inspiring sentiments are uttered, "fight it out"--"only a leg gone!"

"Take thou our houses and amenities,
Take thou the hand that parting clings to ours
And going bears our heart into the fight;
Take thou, but slay the serpent ere he kill!"

* * *

> "Died: at Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va. Dec. 15, Lieut. Eber C. Pratt of Co. C., 6th U. S. Colored Troops, aged 24 years, 10 months, 27 days, son of Abiel Pratt of this town."

* * *

December, 1864:

"Lieut. Eber C. Pratt died last Thursday, at Chesapeake Hospital, after a severe lingering illness of eleven weeks. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29th, and his leg was amputated in consequence. During his illness, he has shown a great amount of courage and resolution, with the fortitude of a true Christian, and doubtless had it not been for these qualities he would have died much sooner. The remains were brought to this place on Tuesday, and the funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at the Congregational Church."

Note by writer: A picture of Eber's gravestone in the Pratt cemetery lot of Oak Ridge Cemetery in Southbridge was photographed by the writer in Sept. 1978 - 104 years after his death, and appears in this book.

* * *

" Soldier's Funeral.

Many of the lessons taught us seem to refine and purify the heart, and judged from a correct stand-point, such should be the effect of the true life and noble death of Lieut. Eber C. Pratt, who was buried, in this place, last Sunday afternoon [Dec. 25, 1864]. As he was formerly employed in this office, we had a thorough opportunity to become acquainted with him, who, so lately fighting in the battles of his country, now has gone to an infinitely broader field of action, where his noble spirit, freed from the prison house of earth, will expand and progress to a more complete development than our puny imaginations can even conceive. We do not see how one acquainted with the pure life and death of Lieut. Pratt can seriously think of him without receiving benefit, by himself resolving to be true to the better convictions of his nature, and to do all that in him lies for the well being of society and the maintainence of our country. It is known that Lieut. Pratt was wounded at Chapin's Farm, on the 29th of September, which necessitated the amputation of a limb. The community have been for weeks in sympathetic suspense, hoping it might be the will of Him who never errs to thwart the exigincies of exhaustion and save the precious life, but those hopes were not fulfilled. A deadly disease which operated to distribute the purulent poison arising from his wound through his system, broke his strength and hopes of life, and he died on the 15th of this month, just eleven weeks and seven hours after being struck by the murderous missile. As announced last week his body was brought home for interment, and on Sunday the last sad rites were paid to the noble dead. There was a prayer at the house by Rev. Mr. Abbott, immediately preceding the funeral exercises, which took place at the Congregational Church.

The procession was preceded by the Hamilton Cornet Band, followed by the bearers and hearse; next came the discharged soldiers in this place, commanded by Sergeant Daniel Walker, and lastly the long line of mourners. The church was crowded to its upmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to obtain seats.

The exercises commenced about 1:45 p.m., with a voluntary from the choir, composed of members from the choirs of the Congregational church in this place, and the Union, at Globe Village, the deceased having been a member and organist of the latter. Rev. S. S. Parker followed, with prayer. An appropriate selection of scriptures was then read by Rev. M. L. Richardson. The hymn, "Jesus lover of my soul," a favorite with the deceased, and which was often repeated by him on his death bed, was then beautifully sung, followed by the sermon, by Rev. M. L. Richardson. It was, in every respect, a truthful, well-written and admirable discourse, dwelling upon the virtues and high natural qualities of the deceased, both of head and heart, his pure life, his noble deeds and heroic death. The bereaved friends could not fail to derive much consolation from the deductions therein contained. The congregation was then addressed by Rev. Mr. Palmer and Rev. Mr. Parker, the choir next sung the hymn commencing, "A charge to keep I have," to a tune composed by the deceased, followed by a touching and fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Palmer. The exercises were concluded by a hymn selected by the relatives, "Go to thy rest in peace." The congregation took a last view of the corpse, the emaciated features of which indicated the sufferings endured by the brave soul and Christian hero, now free from the pains of earth. The coffin was then placed in the hearse, and the procession re-formed in the same order as previously mentioned, and moved to the cemetery, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." After the body had been deposited in the tomb, the band played sweetly, "Rest, spirit, rest!" Thus closed an occasion which will long be remembered by those who cherish the virtues of the departed patriot, soldier and Christian."

* * *

Following the death of her son, Eber Carpenter Pratt on Dec. 15, 1864, Huldah Griggs Pratt jotted down a poem regarding her departed son that appears in J. F. P.'s scrapbook and is in her handwriting and reads as follows:

> "Even for the dead I will not bind
> My soul to grief; death cannot long divide,
> For is it not as if the rose had climbed my garden wall
> And blossomed on the other side?"

* * *

The following are the Civil War experiences of JOHN FREEMAN PRATT (#35) (b. Dec. 4, 1841; d. Dec. 21, 1898) copied from a manuscript written by him.

"Descended from the 'Pilgrim Fathers,' I was born of Puritan stock on Dec. 4, 1841. My ancestors, on the paternal side, came to Plymouth, Mass., from England, in 1622. Their descendants removed to Newton, Mass., and my great grandfather, Henry Pratt, from there to Southbridge, Mass., in 1769. He was in the Revolutionary War, first in the Continental troops for six months, and afterwards sergeant in a Massachusetts regiment until the end of the war. His long arduous services as a soldier broke down a naturally strong constitution, so that the last years of his life were spent in comparatively ill health, and he died at the age of fifty-six years. My great grandfather Nathaniel Lyon, father of my grandmother [Polly Pratt,] wife of Freeman Pratt, also served as Captain during the Revolutionary War.

I graduated from the Southbridge High School at the age of sixteen, and learning the printing business, came to New York and was employed as a printer at the outbreak of the Civil War.

As soon as war was declared, in April 1861, I engaged to enlist in the 12th New York infantry with a brother, but on account of his illness I postponed my enlistment, went to my home at Southbridge, Mass., and joined the 22nd Massachusetts infantry (which was organized by Senator Henry Wilson), and was sworn into the United States Service at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 5, 1861. Our regiment went to Washington during the month of October, stayed there a short time, then crossed into Virginia, and marched to Hall's Hill, where we were incorporated in the Fifth Corps, Martindale's division, and remained in winter quarters 1861-62.

Our early service was comparatively uneventful, the usual drill, guard and picket duty occupying most of the days until early in the Spring. We were frequently detailed to picket duty, where we had the first taste of the sense of being at the outskirts of the enemy's country, near the encampments of the foe. It was for a foy a peculiar experience, that of standing on the borderland of war, at the place where we would be the first to alarm the country in case of attack.

During the month of March, 1862, a forward movement was ordered, and we went, during a driving rain, through slimy and swollen brooks, over the road which in July '61 was followed by our troops in their march to Manasses and Bull Run. Arriving at this place, we found the camp of the enemy deserted, and explored the winter quarters which they had occupied. They consisted of huts made of logs, thatched with hay and straw; and were much warmer than the tents we had occupied during the same time.

The houses around the old battle ground of Manasses were, in nearly every instance, entirely deserted by their owners; and in only a few cases occupied by the colored servants who were left to watch over the property and guard it as best they could. I well remember entering one large house, situated a little to the northwest of the battle ground of Manasses, and going through rooms, handsomely furnished, richly carpeted and nicely decorated, with pictures on the walls. In the front parlor was a piano of full, rich tone, which, on that day, had been roughly handled by some of our non-sympathetic troops, and I learned before we marched away from that place that the keys and strings were ruthlessly cut and the case almost split into kindling wood by members of one of the brigades that had been encamped near the house for a few hours. Leaving these battle scenes, we marched, in a drenching rainstorm, through the muddy roads to Alexandria, where, after two days' waiting--during which we had the opportunity of visiting the spot where the gallant Col. Ellsworth was killed, and other places of historical interest--we embarked upon transports and were taken down the James River. We remained on board two days and nights, thickly packed on the decks, and huddled together in cramped quarters, and disembarked finally at Fortress Monroe.

At this place, and at Hampton, nearby, were evidences that war was bringing to the upper ten, the 'high toned' families of Virginia, but little comfort and much devastation and sacrifice. The ladies at Hampton avoided the sight of Union soldiers as much as possible, acting as though it was poisonous for them to come in contact with the 'vandals from the North,' as they termed our troops whenever they referred to us.

We were expecting daily, while waiting orders for the advance up the Peninsula, that there would be a battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, but before the battle took place we had orders to 'forward march,' and had commenced our advance.

Our regiment did not participate in the Battle of Big Bethel, but lead the advance shortly after that and was the first to arrive in front of Fort Magruder at Yorktown, on Apr. 5th. At this place I first knew the experience of a soldier under fire. We were marched directly in the rear of a battery, which was posted upon a hill and shelling the fort. As soon as the rebels got the range of the battery, they fired shot and shell at it and our troops, killing many of the gunners and horses, and throwing their deadly missiles into our ranks with considerable effect. The first shot which they fired passed more than one hundred feet above our heads, but when we heard that murderous monster ploughing the air above us, making a shrill, deafening noise, and sounding as we might imagine would sound a voice belching out from the throat of a demon, everyone in our brigade ducked close to the ground, to dodge the shell which had already passed far to the rear of us and which, had it not passed, was so far above us that it would have been absolutely impossible that any of us could have been hurt by it. When we realized that we had dodged a projectile that could not possibly have hit us, we heartily laughed at each other. But soon the shells were fired more accurately. Lower and lower they were aimed until they burst directly among our troops. It was a strange experience. It was war in earnest. There was no thought of nice display or alignment, but we, habitually, from our thorough drilling of the previous winter, kept in proper rank and were careful to observe any orders issued. We could see the shells in the air, as they ploughed with a riccochet motion, most of them being oblong shells fired from parrot guns. Soon orders came to march by the left flank, and we entered a patch of woods near the fort, where we were again subjected to a murderous fire, this time of grape and canister, which mowed down several of our men. We formed in line of battle near the edge of the woods and charged bayonets upon the fort, going at double quick. Leaping the fence which divided the woodland from the meadow, we entered the open fields, but after advancing a short distance, a retreat was ordered, and we marched back to the woods in regular order, all the time being under fire of the guns from the fort. It was decided by General Porter that it was impossible to capture the fort, and we remained during that night near the fence where we had originally formed our line of battle for the charge, resting upon our guns, while the grape and canister from the enemy's guns occasionally cut through our ranks, picking off our men, or cutting off the branches of the trees and causing them to fall upon us. We were able to get but little sleep, and just before daylight we were withdrawn to a position about one and a half miles to the rear of the attacking point, where earthworks had been thrown up, which we occupied, and where we were assigned to a position in the front line of our troops. Here we were employed in the Siege of Yorktown. Our tents were pitched upon a slope which could not be seen from the walls of the fort, but our position was midway between the heavy guns upon the forts and our siege guns below us, located upon the York River, so that the missiles from the rebels, and from our own gunboats and mortars plowed the air above us, every day, for one long month. During that time I was often detailed to picket duty. The squad to which I was once assigned marched to a wooded hill which was in sight of the sharpshooters of the enemy, in the fields of Yorktown. While spending the day concealed behind the pine trees, we were compelled to keep very quiet, and had orders not to answer the rifle-firing, which at intervals was kept up upon our position, It seemed very hard for us to be compelled to pose as targets, though hidden, for the enemy's guns, while we could not reply. During the day a woodtick found its way into my wrist. I had never seen such an insect before, and did not know of its persistent habits. It liked the Yankee picket so well that at last I was compelled to take a jack-knife and dig him out of his warm nesting place, and after that I believe I was more shy of Virginia woodticks than I was of Virginia rebels. My frequent detail to picket duty during the siege, and under fire of the enemy, caused me to experience the hardships incident to a soldier's life in reality, and I at that time thought that it was very severe. Viewed in after years, and in comparison with the marches and battles, countermarches and retreats, that made the history of the Army of the Potomac, this seemed light work.

On May 3rd, the day on which General McClellan decided to attack Yorktown, our division was the first to advance. We marched across the open fields, receiving no shells from the enemy, who had meantime withdrawn their forces and evacuated their position. But in the advance across the fields to Yorktown, we came to a place where the rebels had concealed, in the earth, bombs and shells, and as our regiment marched in solid column, a soldier in the company immediately in advance of us stepped upon one of the bombs, which exploded, killing several men. After this disastrous warning our steps for the next quarter of a mile were slowly and carefully taken.

The enemy, in their retreat from Yorktown, had left large quantities of provisions, including flour, salt pork and hard tack, indicating that they had some information regarding our movements, and had determined not to risk an attempt at defense against our large, enthusiastic, and well disciplined army. And it is but just to say that every soldier in the Army of the Potomac regarded the general in command, George B. McClellan, not only with confidence, but with enthusiasm, fully believing that he would ably and successfully conduct the army against any force the rebels could bring against it; fully believing also, that regiment for regiment we were equal to the Southern troops, and feeling as sure that the result would be victory to our arms, as though we were defending our own soil against an invading force.

After a short rest at Yorktown, our corps marched in parallel lines with the sixth and second corps to the aid of the third corps, which was engaged in conflict with the rebels at Williamsburgh. Our assistance was not needed in these battles, and we marched on the road leading to the right, until we came to West Point (Va.) and encamped there a few days, until our engineers had laid pontoon bridges across the marshy places, when we resumed our journey and finally arrived at a position not far from Gaines Mills, on the Chicahominy River. Here we remained encamped several weeks.

Among the many incidents that relieved the daily monotony of camp life during these spring days, were some experiences upon picket duty that are entitled to special mention. We were one night called upon to deploy and occupy a position in front of and near to the Chicahominy River, at the outskirts of a large cornfield. We took position during a violent, cold rain storm, early in the evening. The rain increased to a torrent, and as we were lying upon our guns, the water poured in streams over us, drenching coats, pants and blankets, and even filling our haversacks, spoiling our three days' rations, and our position and surroundings were such that, even had we been disposed to sleep on picket duty (that unpardonable offense), it would have been impossible. This experience caused my first inability to perform regular soldier duties, by bringing on a fever which lasted three or four days after our return to camp.

Towards the latter part of May, our corps, under its leader Gen. Fitz John Porter, was ordered to arms, with three days' rations, and on the 27th marched at night past Mechanicsville, northeasterly towards Hanover Court House. During the latter part of this night's forced march, more than once I was overcome by sleep, while walking, still keeping in the ranks, and awakened suddenly to find that I had taken several steps during my sleep.

At Hanover Court House the enemy, after a short resistance, apparently withdrew. They made a stand against our forces near the Richmond R. R., and Gen. Martindale's brigade advanced to the attack. After the shelling of their position by our batteries and a return fire from their battery, which caused some casualties among our troops, we charged upon their line and drove them back over the railroad. They retreated to a woods skirting the field and were soon out of sight. We were then ordered to advance north upon the railroad and tear up the ties and rails, which we did. We afterwards ascertained that during this episode of tearing up the tracks, the rebels were concealed within easy rifle range, watching our movements, and had they been so disposed, could have mowed us down with a volley from their rifles. After we had marched some three or four miles, destroying the railroad, the enemy attacked our rear guard, consisting of about fifteen hundred men, who had been left at the point of first attack, and for half an hour that gallant fifteen hundred held eight thousand in check. The rebel troops made charge upon charge, accompanied by that peculiar, unearthly yell and shrill hurrah which have so often chilled the blood of the Northern troops, but each of their charges was repelled by that little band, who gallantly held the enemy in check until we had marched back over the four miles we had made towards Hanover Court House. We then formed in line near the edge of a large forest, and charged upon the left flank of the rebels, which was swept away by our troops, as a log hut before a cyclone. Like a picture of yesterday, I remember the splended appearance of the Ninth Massachusetts and the Forty-fourth New York, as they marched over the field to the conflict, their Zouave uniforms brilliant and attractive, shining defiantly in the sunlight, as they led the charge and swept into the smoke of battle. We followed the retreating and demoralized enemy three miles toward Richmond, picking up arms and accoutrements on the way, and capturing many prisoners.

Some members of our regiment, having strayed from the ranks during the charge upon the enemy just previous to the march upon the railroad to tear up the tracks, were placed in the ranks of the 25th New York and 2nd Maine, which were the regiments composing the reserve corps. These comrades, everyone, behaved with the coolness and courage of veterans.

We marched back to camp on the Chicahominy River, where we had the usual routine of picket and guard duty, drill and rest, until the 26th of June. At about the middle of that day we were suddenly called to arms, three days' rations were prepared and packed away in our haversacks, and our corps marched towards Mechanicsville, where a battle was in progress between the advanced corps of Lee's army and the left flank of our corps, headed by the "Pennsylvania Bucktails." We had moved to the scene of battle in close column by division, and as we advanced over the hills and came nearer to where the troops were engaged, stray shells from the enemy entered our ranks and carried death here and there among the boys. Without halting, we advanced to the support of the Pennsylvanians who were hard pressed by Lee's soldiers. The enemy discovered our column advancing, and directed their artillery fire towards our ranks, with the effect of killing several of our men. Among those who were shot, it was especially hard to witness the death of a soldier who belonged to the Cambridge Company B, about 25 years old, just as the shells, grape and canister began to come thickly among us, he was struck by a cannon ball in the right leg, about three inches above the knee, and his leg nearly severed from his body. He fell, and as we received the order to 'march by the right flank,' we stepped past our comrade and saw his life-blood spurting out at every beat, and in three minutes he was dead.

As soon as night came we marched about 100 rods to the rear, and were ordered to sleep upon our arms. But little sleep came to the eyes of any of the soldiers in our brigade. My time was occupied, lying awake for three or four hours, watching the shells that flew, hissing, red hot over our heads, from the enemy's side, and the return shells from our artillery which was placed far in the rear. At about two o'clock in the morning we were called to arms, and were told to march quietly toward our camp, where we arrived at daylight, 'struck our tents,' packed them up, burned the provisions which we could not carry with us in our knapsacks or in the army wagons, and destroyed everything of value besides the provisions which could not be removed. One of the hardest duties of that morning was the moving of four or five of our comrades, who were so sick that they could only, with great difficulty, be taken in the hospital wagons. We never saw or heard of them afterwards. To move them, as we knew, would be almost certain death, but we could not leave them to the "tender mercies" of the rebels, who would probably have abandoned them, to give up their life in suffering, alone.

Without waiting for breakfast, we early fell in line on the morning of the 27th, and marched two or three miles southerly, where a position was formed by Gen. Fitz John Porter, extending from the Chicahominy River up to and through the "Gaines Mill" farm, a distance of some three miles. This position at Gaines Mills was completed before twelve o'clock. During the morning hours we had cut down and split trees and formed a partial breastworks, which proved of inestimable value during the terrible battle which followed.

At about twelve o'clock we cooked our breakfast, and it was while we were drinking our coffee, soaking our "hard tack," and eating our "salt horse" as the soldiers called the beef, that the rebels opened the battle of Gaines Mills - June 27, 1862 - the second of the Seven Days' Battles. We held our line from noon until night---an army corps of twenty-five thousand, against Lee's and Jackson's combined armies---consisting of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Time and again they charged our position, only to be repulsed in confusion. Many battle flags were captured by our troops, as they recharged the retreating enemy. But as fast as we drove back the Southern columns, so fast reinforcements were added to their ranks, and charge followed charge, again and again, in the attempt to break our lines and destroy our little army. There is no doubt that, had Gen. McClellan, at some time during that afternoon, sent to us a full Army corps of reinforcements, we would have been able not only to repulse the rebel army but undoubtedly would have pierced their columns and secured a positive victory for the Union Army. But he continued to fight against overwhelming numbers through that long, hot summer afternoon.

Many times during the battle we had occasion to be thankful that we had made breastworks, which had proved such an effectual protection, and without which it is probable very few of our twenty-five thousand would have lived through that bloody afternoon. Notwithstanding this shelter, many bullets penetrated through the rails that were used to fill the interstices between the logs and wounded and killed our soldiers. I was near one of my comrades, named Sanger, who enlisted from a neighboring town. He was one of the men who had become disengaged from our Company during the action at Hanover Court House, in May, and was taken into the ranks of the 25th New York and was in the thickest of the fight on that day. He thought he had a 'charmed life,' and during this battle of June 27th, frequently stood up to look over our breastworks, expressing himself on the shot, shells and bullets that seemed literally to fill the air. I told him that he was carelessly and unnecessarily risking his life. But he said that he was not afraid, that he 'didn't think the bullet was made that could take away his life.' He had carried a pillow with him from Yorktown, a luxury that no soldier expected and few craved for in our changing life of marches and hardships, and he remarked to me, when I remonstrated with him for being so careless, that he would 'go home, and carry that pillow with him, and use it all through his life, and every night would remember the battle of Gaines Mills and Company K of the 22nd Massachusetts.' Shortly after he had said this he again stood up, looked over the blue, smoky field, and then sank suddenly down upon the ground. I asked him what he saw. He made no reply. I turned his head over, and in the center of his forehead was a hole made by the bullet which had taken his life out into the unknown.

The battle progressed until evening. At about 7 o'clock Stonewall Jackson made a furious charge upon that portion of our line occupied by the "Pennsylvania Bucktails," and at the same time Longstreet charged upon the portion held by the New Jersey Brigade. This time both charges were successful. The lines broke and some of our men began to retreat. Our field officers were nearly all shot, and many of our company officers were killed or wounded, but some of us stayed at the battle-line, having heard no order to retreat. The first intimation I had that we must leave the position we had so long defended was when the bullets began to come from the rear as well as from the front, indicating that we were flanked. With a few, about half a dozen in number, of our company who were still remaining, I started at once for the rear on the double quick. I had hardly gone a dozen rods, when the enemy was swarming over the breastworks, shouting, yelling and firing, in the flush of victory. I retreated fully half a mile, with the enemy almost near enough to capture me. The fire from our men who had retreated earlier, and who were now on the hill just above the banks of the Chicahominy River, was fully as savage as that of the Confederates, so that double attention was paid to our thin ranks. I heard one of the enemy say 'I claim this gun for the Twelfth Mississippi.' I looked around. He had his hand upon one of the brass cannons which had been abandoned by our men, the horses having been shot and most of the gunners killed. But as I turned around, my foot caught in the soft earth of the sandy field through which we were retreating, and I stumbled and fell. As soon as I was up there were three of four rebels around me, and one of them said 'You must surrender your gun.' Seeing that it was impossible to escape, and my gun being unloaded, I thrust the bayonet into the earth and said, 'You seem to have the best of me.'

I was marched back, though lame, with others, over the same field we had occupied during the afternoon's fight, and all that night towards Richmond, where we arrived early in the morning, weary and disheartened--disheartened more because of the defeat than on account of any personal injury received. During the battle, although not wounded by bullets, I had my canteen shot through, a large piece of wood clipped out of the butt of my rifle, and my cap was pierced by a bullet.

We arrived at Libby Prison about daylight on June 28th. As soon as we halted in front of the prison door I sank down upon the sidewalk from exhaustion. I was kept standing an hour or two by the guard on the street, until about eight o'clock when the doors were opened and we were marched across the first floor and up the two stairways to the top floor of the prison. There were three hundred and sixty of us confined on this floor, which was the maximum number that could be crowded into the room. We were so closely packed that when we lay down at night to sleep, if one of us turned over he awakened comrades on either side of him. I had taken a severe cold during the march from the battle field to Libby prison, and was so hoarse that I could not speak aloud. The change to prison life was a severe one, and resulting in bringing on sickness, in most instances slight fever, to many of my comrades. It is not strange that these who had been strong, able bodied soldiers, suddenly found themselves weak and sick, and unable to endure the summer heat of that southern climate. They had come from an army where they had been abundantly supplied with nourishing food, rations distributed three times every day, and with all the comforts that could at any time be given soldiers in active service. They were taken to a place where the rations consisted of two slices of bread--one in the morning and one at night--the night ration accompanied by a thin substance called soup. It required all the will power one could command to accommodate the body to the new condition of existence and subsistence without a violent shock to the system. In my own case, I at once saw that to retain the strong appetite which had been mine while a soldier with the Army of the Potomac, and be able to satisfy it with only the meagre rations above referred to, would result in a collapse of mind and body, or both. I therefore determined to subdue my appetite, and by putting my mind upon it with all the will power I could command, in two days I found that instead of waiting for my morning and evening frugal meal I was totally indifferent to the food that I might have, and cared little whether I ate anything or not.

The Fourth of July, 1862, seemed little like the holiday that we Yankee boys had been accustomed to celebrate as the anniversary of the birth of the nation. My experience of that day was such as to make a deep impression on me. The drinking water supply for prisoners was obtained from a spring about an eighth of a mile from prison. The water was carried by Union soldiers, escorted by a Confederate guard. Details were taken each day from the different rooms. Prisoners were supplied with water pails and marched to the springs, where the pails were filled and the soldiers carried back the water to their imprisoned comrades. It happened that on the Fourth of July I was among those detailed from the third floor to get water. We marched through the streets and, the Fourth of July being observed at that time in Richmond as a holiday, there were large crowds of people upon the sidewalks and in the streets, who looked with great curiosity upon the Yankee soldiers going for their daily water supply. Remarks were made in many instances by the onlookers that 'This is a different Fourth of July from what you Yanks ever spent before, and we'll give you a good many more of them before you get through with the war.' Some remarks were addressed to us personally, in the shape of questions, about what we thought would be the result of the war. We invariably replied that 'The North will win,' and sometimes said 'The war may last a long time, but the men and the money are on the side of the North, and we are in the right, and there can be but one result.' Such statements on our part were received with great spirit by the parties to whom they were addressed, and while the treatment on the part of the people of Richmond toward us, as we marched through the streets, was in the main courteous, we heard many slighting remarks about the 'Yanks,' and insinuations that they would all regret that they had come down South, before they got through with 'this job,' as they termed it, meaning the war. The question was frequently asked by the by-standers, as we marched along, 'What do you all Yanks come down here fighting us for?' We replied that they had commenced the war, and that we should be compelled to finish it or be whipped, and we 'didn't propose to be whipped if we could help it.' Such conversations, in an enemy's country, were so unlike any previous recollections on the Fourth of July, that it seemed to us almost as though we were in a dream.

During my three weeks' sojourn in Libby, I saw many of my comrades taken to the hospital. Under the treatment they received, this meant certain death, and many gave up hope of ever reaching home again. In three weeks I was removed to Belle Isle, a place upon the James River about six miles north of Libby prison. Here, upon about fifty acres of ground, several thousand Union prisoners were encamped, and the rigorous discipline that the Confederate army found necessary to prevent a possibility of escape by the prisoners, was vastly increased. During the hot July days there was nothing for us to do but think of the possibility of ever seeing home and friends, or living again under the sunlight of a free sky, where we could enjoy the privileges even of a soldier's life, subject to the necessary discipline of such a condition. One of my comrades was taken sick with a fever, and so many were dying every day that he at once thought his time had come. I told him I understood how to cure his sickness, and pulled up some mint that grew wild by the water's edge, boiled it in my coffee cup and told him to drink it, that it would break up his fever. He did so, and lay down to rest. Today he is living in his native town of Southbridge, Mass.

Every morning, shortly after daybreak, I left my tent, and walked through the narrow streets which formed the camp, and saw from five to fifteen bodies of my comrades who had died during the night and were taken out and laid in front of their tents, and covered with the little shelter tents they had carried during their service.

The guards, as a general rule, were humans, only enforcing the necessary discipline to keep the prisoners within bounds. I saw one sad incident during the latter part of July. A soldier was ordered by the guard, which consisted of a new regiment of Texan troops, to stand back from the guard line, threatening, if he disobeyed and moved near the line again, that he would stab him. The soldier, who was a member of a New York regiment, taunted the guard, saying he did not have courage enough to carry out such a threat, and that he would step near the guard line when he pleased, and, in his recklessness, induced probably by his confinement, and the conviction that it was improbable that he would escape or be liberated and again join his regiment, defiantly placed his foot upon the forbidden line. The guard at once thrust his bayonet into the man's breast, inflicting a flesh wound, perhaps only a quarter of an inch deep, but the rusty bayonet poisoned the wound, and, the poison spreading through his system, he died the next day, in great agony.

August 6th we were told that three thousand prisoners would be exchanged, out of the 7 or 8 thousand who were then on the island. Only those could hope to go who could march to the James River, twenty miles away, a severe task for strong men under the hot August sun, and especially so for us in our weakened condition. I was one of those who determined to make the attempt, and pressed into the ranks forming the line. We began to march at about nine o'clock in the morning, towards the gunboats that were waiting to receive us at Harrison's landing. All the long day we tramped, weary and footsore; many fell by the wayside, some dying from sunstroke, over-exhaustion, unable to endure the heat and terrific strain. But at last, the journey over when at twilight I saw Old Glory waving at the James River, and our guard waiting to receive us, I was in such agony and pain from the enforced march that I had no energy to express, or even to cause to materialize, any thoughts that would picture the feeling of satisfaction that was natural under the circumstances. I dropped upon some hay near a large stack and rolled in agony all night, only falling asleep at early dawn. I then slept two hours and awakened to find the sun shining full in my face, my body burning with a violent fever. I was taken to a transport on the river, and down to the Fifth Corps, joining my regiment at a position about 10 miles below. The remainder of the service upon the Peninsula was uneventful. In a few weeks we marched to City Point and embarked upon transports, leaving the Peninsula where we had spent so many days, weeks and months, hoping that our efforts would result in the extinction of the Confederate army, feeling that, owing to bad management somewhere, our risks of life and health had been useless, and all our sacrifices in vain. We steamed up the James River, landed at Falmouth (?) Creek, and marched to Fredericksburgh, where we recuperated enough in numbers and spirit, to enable the authorities at Washington to decide that we were ready for another campaign.

At the termination of the Second Battle of Bull Run I was taken to hospital, where I suffered many months, and was at last discharged disabled. I could realize when I was discharged, and more forcibly afterwards, that had my days of imprisonment at Libby been followed by a furlough, my health would have been recuperated, and I should have had sufficient vigor, doubtless, to continue much longer in the service. But an injured knee and weakened eyes are to this day reminders of the fact that the human body is not so made that it can be pitted against storm, hardship, fatigue, unsatisfied hunger, and all the conditions of continued fighting, as well as imprisonment, without bearing afterwards marks that tell the story and show that we are but mortal.

As soon as I was able, after being discharged, I entered the service of the Christian Commission, and did much for the soldiers who were in hospitals, and am thankful that I was able to relieve the suffering of many who were wounded, and to write the messages home for some who were dying. It was also my pleasure to take care of my brother, Lieutenant Eber Carpenter Pratt, who was shot while leading a colored regiment in a charge upon the Confederates in Sept., 1864, and who died after suffering weeks of agony, from pyaemia (blood poisoning), a result of the carelessness of the hospital surgeon after amputation of his leg. I felt then that I would gladly give my own life that his might be spared, and yet he had enlisted as soon as the report came that I had been killed on the 27th of June, 1862. And it came to pass that he who enlisted to avenge my supposed death, died in the service, while I am alive and enjoying the blessings of this grand government, which is worth all the sacrifice it has cost, and all the treasure of the land, that its life may be maintained among the living nations of the earth, a refuge for the oppressed and"

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The last page of the above has been lost, during the 50 years or so since it was written. I remember it as a most eloquent peroration, and exceedingly regret that at this late date I do not sufficiently recall the original words as to attempt to add them here. (H. E. P.)

CHAPTER XV

NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES AND OBITUARIES

The following additional items were considered too lengthy to be included in Part I, as it was felt that they would break the reading continuity. They are entered here according to Family Member Number.

From Ward E. Pratt's Manuscript:

#15 - Daniel Lyon Pratt *(1814-1892)*

"Daniel lived on the farm which had been the home of his father and grandfather before him. For many years he gave much of his time to preaching in his own and surrounding towns. Besides his work in school-houses and neighborhood revival services, he was wonderfully successful as a camp-meeting preacher and laborer. For a number of years he was the regular and popular supply for many of the Methodist churches in parts of eastern Connecticut, such as Woodstock, Eastford, Thompson, Mashapaug and Putnam.

He had a rare gift in approaching men on the subject of personal religious experience. Dealing faithfully, yet in a way not to offend, he so impressed them with his earnestness and honesty, that they were often won to accept the Gospel and enter on a Christian life. A man-fearing spirit was not one of his temptations as a Christian. His opinions and convictions were so firmly held that he never feared to express them. He was beloved by everybody in the region in which he lived, and nobody was more firmly trusted and believed in as a Christian or had a more far reaching influence for good among his neighbors and friends than he. His sympathy, pathos, strong faith and wonderful gift in prayer made him especially comforting and effective on funeral occasions and in his prime his services at such times were in great demand.

He was very fond of children, and although he had none of his own, many lads were taken into his family, and trained to the work of the farm, thus winning their esteem and love so as to hold their confidence through life, and in his death they felt they had lost their truest and best friend."

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#18 - Walter Pratt. *(1820-1865)*

From John Freeman Pratt's Scrapbook:

"Died in Boston, March 22nd, Bro. Walter Pratt, aged forty-five years. Bro. Pratt had been in poor health for several years past. His trouble has been weakness, and perhaps, disease of the lungs. For the last two years he had not been able to preach but a portion of the time. His last public effort was at New Bedford, a short time before he died. He was taken down suddenly with lung fever, which after about twenty days terminated in quick consumption. Our Bro. was extensively known among us as a very acceptable and faithful minister of the gospel. He was early in the Second Advent movement, and continued in his work to the extent of his ability while he lived.

I have known him for about twenty years. Have been with him in his varied relations to his family, the church, and the world; in sickness and health; at home and abroad, in private and in public, and in business with individuals and societies. I ever found him to be the same man. Indeed, he was a man. He made expediency nothing, but principle everything. This was his rule of action. To policy he was a stranger, except by observation. He lived above it. It was no part of the element in which he moved. He despised it. For him to have engaged in plans to secure a selfish end, making policy his rule, would have been a great stoop from his manhood. What he had to say of men and measures in private, he had to say in public.

He was open, frank, and honest in all his dealings with men and things. Underhanded measures found no countenance with him. He was known and read of all classes of men with which he had anything to do. It requires no long acquaintance with such a man, by those who can read character by certain unmistakable signs, to know what he is. Those who knew Bro. Pratt could always approach him in confidence, feel that he was a brother and friend indeed.

He was a philanthropist. He wished well and would do well to all. He sympathized with the afflicted and downtrodden. He felt for those in bonds as bound with them. He was loyal to his country. He could say with the (word torn from page) of Garibaldi, that 'he sympathized with the United States government in their struggle with the slave power.' He could see a very great difference between one of the best governments man ever made, and a mob engaged in its overthrow. He felt for the slaves and the poor ignorant whites in the South, degraded by that institution 'which is the sum of all villanies.' He deeply felt for the soldier, and especially for the prisoners in rebeldom, when he contrasted their treatment with the care taken of the prisoners at the North, and he dared speak of those things without stopping to first ascertain how it would be received by those who were in sympathy with their southern brethren in rebellion. Though he looked to another country for his inheritance, and could say with Paul that his citizenship was above, at the same time he could say with him that he was a Roman citizen, changing the name to America. He loved his country though he loved the true church more. His country, the mother that bore him, protected, cared for, and educated him when in trouble, he could not turn a cold shoulder to, and feel that he had no sympathy for, no prayer to offer for her, no word of encouragement in her bleeding distress. He rejoiced in the happiness and prosperity of all that was good.

Bro. Pratt had very many friends. They were wherever he was known. And if he had any enemies, they were so because he would tell them the truth. He will be widely missed, and his memory will be deeply written. He preached several years in the far West, with good acceptance and success. He has gone, and we shall see him no more till that last trump sounds. Then he will come forth, to be made like unto the angels to die no more.

He has left a widow and two children to experience the affliction of his absence. May the blessing of Heaven rest on them, and they be prepared to greet him where sickness and death will not be known. The friends of our brother will affectionately remember the fatherless and widow.

J. S. White"

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#29 - Susan N. (Tower) Blodgett *(1842-1869)*

Obituary from Nov. 9, 1869 issue of Southbridge newspaper; copied from John Freeman Pratt's scrapbook.

"Died, in North Brookfield, Oct. 15, Susan N. Blodgett, daughter of Charles and Sarah Tower, aged 27 years. She became a Christian at the early age of nine, and, with her brother Freeman, often prayed. Four years after she joined the M. E. Church in Southbridge, by the hand of Bro. Bigelow. In 1862 she was married. In 1864 she was a widow. Her husband having, the year after marriage, enlisted in the Union Army, died in Newbern, N. C., as was supposed, a victim to the Blackburn yellow fever plot. Rising up nobly from her crushing bereavement and following the promptings of a generous heart, she prepared herself, at the Dudley Academy, for a teacher to the freedom--teaching school at intervals, for means to defray her expenses--and in the spring of 1867 was appointed to Darlington, N. C. where she labored a year with great usefulness. Then she returned home, with the intention of resuming her labors in the South as soon as her impaired health would allow; but her desire was not to be realized, for a higher call awaited her.

Last June, after the death of her brother Charle's wife, she took charge of his family. The last few hours of her life were extremely painful. Manning Moses, the colored boy whom she brought from the South--a noble specimen of the coming man, living with her brother Lendal, called her mother; and, obedient to her dying message, went with her sister Sarah twenty-five miles, by night, to see his faithful teacher die, and received her farewell, but was not in time to learn her last lesson of love to him. As her husband lies in an unmarked grave, unknown to friends, she requested that no monument might tell of hers. Her remains were brought to this town, and laid beside the fresh grave of Lizzie [Mary Elizabeth Malenny Tower]. Pure in motive, conscientious in action, unselfish in her devotion to others, intellectual by nature and culture, consistent and exemplary in her Christian life, Susan, though gathered early, was ripe for a glorious immortality.

W. A. Braman"

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#33 - Alantha Paul (Pratt) Carter *(1838-1874)*
and her husband,
#81 - Samuel Thomson Carter *(1840-1928)*

Alantha wrote this letter to her brother, John Freeman Pratt, when he was a prisoner of the Confederate Army at Libby Prison during the Civil War. Alantha was 24 years old when she wrote this letter, before she was married to Rev. Carter.

"Yonkers, Sept. 3, 1862

My Dear Bro. John:

I left home on Friday last and mailed a letter to you the same day telling you of a box we had prepared to send. It came on with me to N. Y. and now I find that it cannot be forwarded at present. Just as soon as communication shall be opened, it shall be sent. I am very sorry we can send nothing to you now when you so much need it, and if I knew money would reach you by letter I would send it, but I have received no answer from you since I wrote about sending some. I found your letter awaiting me here dated Aug. 9th. My dear brother--I cannot tell you how much I feel for you and all those who have suffered and are suffering from this War. The horrible picture you drew in your letter of your situation just before you were captured! I wish it were not so real that I could think of it only as a dream, for it seems to me too awful for anything else. Mr. Talbot was in our house the morning I left home and he said "he had prayed for John every day"--and many have prayed for you every day; and every little while I think of the constant gratitude we ought to feel at your preservation and then I hope that He, who has thus kept you, has some work yet for you to do on earth aside from what in which you have lost all but life. I have just received a letter from Eber; it was written on Sunday near Bull Run. They were inspecting every house to be called out to aid in the pending battle. He wrote nobly; I doubt whether there are many in the War from purer motives than he has. He seems wholly devoted to his country. We can hardly expect to see him again--Oh! how drear and desolate--everything is to me! I feel almost brotherless. I send you his photograph taken just after he had enlisted. He has written to you recently. Did you receive the letter? Have you any knap sack now? How are your eyes? Where is Nathan Angell? What kind of a Dr. is there in that hospital, and do you get decent food now? Tell me just how you are. I am afraid you do not tell us how weak and sick you may be. Possibly the end may start next week. News is bad enough tonight. Cincinnati under martial law; every city is bearing arms. Washington in danger. Pope falling back on Washington. Do you hear any of the news?

Yours most aff. Alantha"

* * *

Obituary, copied from John Freeman Pratt's Scrapbook:

"Alantha P. Pratt was born at Southbridge, Mass. on the 21st of September, 1838. She was, from her childhood, of a thoughtful disposition, and at the early age of nine years made profession of her faith in Christ. In her seventeenth year she left her father's house and her early home in Massachusetts, to teach on Long Island. After a few months teaching she went to New York and attended a Normal school which had but a brief existence at that time in the city. From this school she was called to fill a difficult but important position as teacher in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. It was certainly a bold step for an inexperienced young girl to attempt the care of the class of youths entrusted to her charge. But she succeeded beyond all expectations, and to the entire satisfaction and freely expressed admiration of the excellent men having the control of that institution.

Through their influence, as soon as she expressed a desire for a position as teacher in the public schools of New York, a place was found for her in the school in 12th street, which has a reputation beyond that of any other in the city.

Here she found a most congenial field of labor and met with her usual complete success.

A new and vigorous public school was organized about the year 1861, in the village of Yonkers, N. Y. and she was called to assume the position of Principal of the Female Department of this school. She remained in this position for about three years, and, as before, gained not only the respect, but also the warmest affection of her pupils. On the 13th of April, 1864, she was married to the Rev. Samuel T. Carter, Pastor of the Westminster Church, of Yonkers, and in 1868, on his receiving a call to the First Presbyterian Church, of Huntington, Long Island, she found a new and happy home in that place. Here, on the 7th of October, 1874, she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving all who knew her to mourn her loss.

She threw the same zeal and energy that she had manifested in the school, into her church work, and was in all respects the right hand of her husband in his labors. Possessed of great force of character and indomitable perseverance, she was able to take the lead in every department of work fitted for a Christian woman. Yet she combined with this a gentleness and patience that prevented her leadership from becoming in any way obtrusive or overbearing. The ladies' prayer meetings and missionary associations felt the influence of her zeal and labors, and owed very much to her presence, her efforts, and her prayers. By her planning, a mission band was formed among the children of the church, which became a source of both profit and pleasure to all the little ones, and the young people connected with it. There was nothing in her religion of a gloomy, severe or morose character from which youth instinctively shrinks.

While most actively engaged in such public labors her own household was never for a moment neglected; never made secondary to any other care. She seemed endowed with a tireless activity, and no complaint of overwork was ever heard to fall from her lips. Her home was full of sunshine, and as Christmas, New Year, or the birth-days of the children returned, an amount of labor was expended to render the days delightful, so great that it would seem as if she had nothing else to do but to make her home happy.

And now, so richly endowed, so variously useful, she is gone and we shall see her face no more on earth. But her sorrowing friends are better for having known her, and heaven is richer by her departure there. If even a cup of water is not given without a blessed influence, such a life as this is not lived without noble and undying results. It was said by DeSpira in the agony of his despair, 'Man knows the beginnings of sin, only God knows its extreme bounds and limits.' We know this, that it is not quenched, it is not lessened, it is enlarged, expanded, glorified by its translation to a nobler sphere than ours."

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Obituary, entitled "Noted Minister Dies," copied from John Freeman Pratt's Scrapbook.

"At his late home in Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, January 9, with most of his children near him, the long and extraordinarily happy and useful earthly life of the Rev. Samuel T. Carter, D. D. came to its beautifully peaceful close. Until a few days before he had been in usual good health, at the age of 87, showing only slightly the disabilities of advanced years, a trifle deaf and not equal to prolonged physical activity or mental strain, but erect as an arrow, mentally alert, and spiritually prosperous.

Dr. Carter was born July 22, 1840 in New York City, the son of Robert and Jane Thomson Carter. His father emigrating to America, a poor boy, became one of the wealthy men of his time, was widely known as a publisher, was called (curious commentary on the reputation of the business at that date), "The Honest Book Publisher," and finding everything he touched turn to gold, instead of hoarding it, made it the rule of his life to set apart for his own and his family's needs a relatively small part of his large income, and then gave the rest of it where he thought it would do the most good. He was noted as a philanthropist and honored the Christian name with a fine and worthy life. His wife was of one of the first families of New York and distinguished for charm and character.

Samuel T. Carter was graduated from New York University in 1858 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1861. From the first he showed unusual fitness for the ministry, and brought to it the traditions of a family trained in Christian faith and the practice of benevolence. Before coming to Huntington he was pastor of the Westminster Church in Yonkers, N. Y. and for a short time of the Eighty-sixty Street Church in New York City. Dr. Carter was installed in Huntington, September 9, 1901 after thirty-three years of active ministry here, notable for its uninterrupted effectiveness, exceptional acceptability to his people, and great favor among all the folk of the country-side, crowned with affection and honor. Many members were added to the church, all the property was improved, and he was blessed in his family, all of whom during the years spent in the old Manse came to maturity and to usefulness and esteem in their various stations. Of his six sons and five daughters all have survived him but one son, Norman.

Before coming to Huntington, Dr. Carter had married, in Southbridge, Mass., Alantha Pratt, who died some years after the Huntington pastorate began. Some time later he married Emma F. Downs, a native of Huntington, who died in June, 1907. The last days of Dr. Carter were usefully and happily prolonged by the constant and loving devotion of Mrs. Susan Hall, whom he married in 1910.

The surviving children are: The Rev. Robert Carter, of Bridgeport, Conn., Samuel T. Carter, Jr. of Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. O. Fuller Cook, of Lanham, Md., Dr. G. Herbert Carter, of Huntington, Mrs. Harry H. Rushmore, of Jamaica, L. I., Mrs. William Schultz, of Tuscon, Arizona, Mrs. Roswell S. Baylis, of Huntington, Howard Carter, of Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. Janet Clark, of Plainfield, N. J., and Rex Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

There are also 30 grandchildren and 16 great grandchildren.

As an example of the regard in which Dr. Carter was held by the whole community it is needful only to state that upon resigning his charge a public meeting in his honor was organized by Father York, Rector of St. Patrick's Church. An elder in the First Church of New York, frequently in attendance at the Old First Church, said of Dr. Carter, 'He was the most inspiring preacher I ever heard.'

Possessed of a most genial nature and charming personality Dr. Carter was a man of originality and force, positive in his message and in the best sense an incorrigible optimist, believing in the best and always working at it and for it. As a liberal in theology he was considerably in advance of his time, and was the instigator in Nassau Presbytery of the movement which resulted in the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In consequence of theological opinions action was brought against him in Presbytery, but he was sustained by his fellow Presbyters without a dissenting vote, they evidently regarding his honored life and work as the flowering of a theology sufficiently immune to criticism. 'Wanted - A Theology,' the only book from Dr. Carter's pen, was an illuminating exposition of the great positives of Christianity.

Dr. Carter organized the first community effort to provide wholesome entertainment for the young people of Huntington, and, when the disaffection of some threatened its support, carried the financial burden largely upon his own shoulders. He was a prime mover in the Huntington Library enterprise, in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Association, and in the Nathan Hale Memorial Monument Association.

It was said of him, as a minister, 'None could be held in higher esteem.'

Funeral services were held at Plainfield Wednesday morning, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Moment, and the remains were brought here for interment in the Huntington Rural Cemetery the same afternoon. The Rev. Edward J. Humeston, a successor to Dr. Carter in the Old First Church, officiated at the services at the grave.

The pallbearers at the local cemetery were six officials of the Old First Church, Lewis B. Smith, Arnold F. Sammis, A. L. Field, Alvah M. Baylis, Theron H. Sammis and Robert K. Toaz."

* * *

#35 - John Freeman Pratt *(1841-1898)*

Obituary from Hoboken newspaper of 21 Dec 1898, from Scrapbook:

"John F. Pratt, a former Hobokenite and a veteran of the civil war, died at his late residence, 382 Webster avenue, Jersey City Heights, early this morning. The deceased was born in South Bridge, Mass. on December 4, 1841, and at the age of sixteen went to New York, where he engaged in business. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, known as the Wilson regiment, being then only nineteen years of age. He was in the famous seven days' battle with McClellan when his right knee was broken. He was afterwards taken prisoner and imprisoned in both Belle Isle and Libby prisons, spending three months in each prison.

After the war Mr. Pratt removed to Brooklyn, where he was very active in church work. Passionately fond of music, he officiated as precentor of several churches in Brooklyn and New York, as well as in East Orange, where he afterwards lived. In 1886 Mr. Pratt was made department inspector for New Jersey of the G. A. R., and the following year was appointed Inspector-General of the National Encampment, G. A. R. of the United States. He was also elected commander of Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and organized the John F. Pratt Camp, Sons of Veterans, in which he took a deep interest.

The deceased was married in 1868 to Miss Laura F. Fitch, of Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and five children, Alice, Frances, Charles, Herbert and John B., the latter being a well known newspaper reporter. The funeral will take place on Friday next."

* * *

Another Hoboken newspaper article, entitled "Mr. Pratt Laid At Rest."

Impressive Services at House and Grave - G. A. R. Participated.

Funeral services over the late John F. Pratt, who died of pneumonia early Wednesday morning at his home, 382 Webster Avenue were conducted yesterday afternoon. Two services were held, one at the late residence of the deceased and the other at the grave.

The ceremony at the house was conducted by the Rev. Samuel T. Carter of Huntington, L. I., a brother-in-law of the deceased. The following members of Uzal Dodd Post, No. 12, G. A. R. of Orange, of which Mr. Pratt was a member and former commander, were present and acted as pall bearers: Commander Samuel T. Long, Vice-Commander A. Lennox, Junior Vice Commander J. H. Riker, Past Department Commander A. M. Matthews, Past Commanders J. W. Hatt, E. H. Taylor, F. Trepkau, W. D. Robinson, E. F. Williams and John Agar. The members of the post decorated the casket with an American flag and contributed a handsome pillow inscribed 'Commander.' There were several other beautiful floral offerings.

An eloquent eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Mr.Carter, and a quartet rendered a number of favorite hymns of the deceased. At the grave at Hoboken Cemetery impressive services were conducted by the members of the G. A. R."

* * *

#36 - Nelson Davison Pratt *(1844-1914)*

The following letter was written by one of Nelson Pratt's co-workers:

"Among the really first class operators of Providence there was Nelson D. Pratt. Pratt was my ideal. He was a young fellow from Southbridge, Mass., who worked the Phelps Combination Printer as well as the Morse. He was skilled in handling them both, a dressy, high-stepping, church-going youngster who carried his head very high and thought Sunday work a most reprehensible and unnecessary proceeding. He is now a successful wire merchant in Chicago where all the theatres are open Sunday night. I wonder how Mr. Pratt's present view compares with the Congregational Church ideas he brought over to Providence from the neighboring Mass. Town. But he could telegraph in his own peculiar way, better than any one I had ever seen without even making a pretence of keeping his mind on his work. He could receive anything that anybody could send, and his penmanship was the easiest and most graceful achievement I have ever witnessed in any telegrapher. He was not only my hero, but my model. He could whistle "Marching Thro' Georgia," "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground" and other popular airs when he was copying press reports. How many times I have tried it and failed. When I recall the number of errors I made attempting to carry on conversations, when at work, with the delightful abandon and fluency that marked Pratt's conversation I marvel that my youthful assistance was not dispensed with.

As far as my observation had gone, at that time no one excepting Pratt ever whistled for pastime, and faultlessly worked a telegraph wire at the same time."

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#38 - Julia Carpenter (Pratt) Hocking *(1848-1936)*

Obituary from LaGrange, Ill. newspaper, entitled "Services for Mrs. Hocking Held at Runyon Home."

"A memorial service was held Sunday Dec. 27, 1936, at the William H. Runyon home, 92 North Edgewood avenue, for Mrs. Hocking, who died there early Christmas morning.

Julia Carpenter Pratt was born in Southbridge, Mass. in 1848. In 1871 she married Dr. William F. Hocking, a young Canadian physician, who left her a widow 35 years ago. Three of their five children survive her, besides 16 grandchildren. Even among the youngest group most of them have known and loved her and will revere her memory.

At the service her only son, Dr. William E. Hocking of Harvard university, gave a fitting and beautiful tribute to his mother's life."

* * *

#39 - Clarissa Huldah Pratt *(1854-1930)*

A letter written by Clarissa H. Pratt to Mrs. C. H. Pettibone dated August 12, 1890, from Missionaries' Health Retreat, Mardin, Turkey-in-Asia:

"From the time we reached Mardin, Nov. 5, 1889, up to the first of April, 1890, I worked in seven places in our field, including Mardin, and spent fifty-nine days in out-stations. Up to the close of the touring season in June, when the village women begin to work in the fields, I had visited twelve places for work and spent eighty-nine days in out-stations.

There were various kinds of work to be done. In Sert, for instance, where I spent a month with Mr. Andrus, I held meetings with the church members, general meetings with the women, neighborhood meetings in Protestant houses, meetings with former pupils for Bible study, with baptized children, with all the Protestant children in which, with the help of a blackboard, I taught them some Bible truths, helped and directed the teacher in her school, and lent and gave tracts.

In most of the places there are women or girls who have been in our boarding school at Mardin. Nearly all of them are doing more or less work in the way of reading with the women, teaching them to read, or in Sabbath school and women's meetings, though I felt that the most of them might do much more. The women who are members of the churches, the pastors and teachers are aiding in this work. Non-Protestant houses are open to missionary effort as never before; sometimes the requirements of that line of work exceeded my time, and in more than one place I left the bulk of the work among Protestant women to be done in general meetings, that I might attend to this. As a rule the work among the men is in advance of that among the women, though in Azkah the opposite is true, and perhaps in Karabash.

There are many women in the Protestant communities who are only Protestant in name, and who need much patient teaching. Will not all those who hear or read this put up an earnest silent prayer that more Bible readers and teachers for girls schools may be raised up for us. Just now the direct workers are few--there are six girls' schools, two of them in Mardin, and three Bible women.

In all my work there has been one, often more than one native woman to give me efficient help, but I very much need an American associate. Here is another subject for prayer.

The poverty in some parts of our field is very distressing. Sometimes the fruit of vineyards is blasted, grasshoppers eat the wheat, hail knocks off newly set fruit. Every little misfortune is felt and the people seem in danger of losing all care for everything except the forlorn hope of obtaining daily bread. Everywhere trades are declining; the government takes more than its due and people are in debt. In place of wheat, barley is used extensively for bread. With poverty here we cannot push self-support as we wish, and with retrenchment from home our work is cramped.

Calling in Gaelie with a native woman we entered the house of a poor sick woman. A number of children followed us in and seated themselves on the floor, filling the space between us and the door. The woman sat up while I read to her and taught the children a verse. The husband was working diligently at his loom, but he was weaving cotton cloth in which there is very little profit. It seemed as if plenty of good food would bring the woman back to health, and that evening I sent her enough nourishing food for three meals or more. Two or three days later I was told that she was so cheered by our call as to have left her bed.

The Jacobite women will listen to the Gospel. I think some suppose that there is a charm connected with the reading of it. I frequently hear the expressions, 'how happy you are; you can read and understand'; 'you will save your soul'; 'Oh that I might be able to read like you, but my opportunity is past.' People in the old church who have no thought of becoming Protestants are glad to have me call; some are curious to see me and my dress, to hear my Arabic or what I have to say, some for other reasons, while there are those who have a real desire to hear a passage from the Bible read and explained. I am often told, 'you will be received everywhere.' These women are sure to be interested in a simple story from the Gospels, and there is always some rich truth to teach them from each story. Frequently a woman whom I have never seen before will listen to an incident like that of the healing of the Syrophonecian woman's daughter, and tell it over to a neighbor or to me if I see her again. They are almost as eager as the children to learn a verse and will afterward repeat it to me with the air of one who knows a great deal. There is very much Phariseeism among them. In a misunderstanding each party invariably places all the blame upon her opposer, clearing herself to her own satisfaction, at the risk of truth and all the virtues. There is very little sense of sin so nearly every woman, Protestant or Jacobite, is sure that she 'has faith'; 'is saved'; 'is clinging to Christ's garments'; and 'will never give up her hope in a merciful God.' After listening awhile one will say, 'if you would stay and teach us we would give up our swearing; we should become saints'; or, 'come and live here and teach us and our children.' There is much indifferent assent to the truth, but reassuring myself with the promise, 'my word shall not return unto me void,' I give them God's word, taking care not to cover it up with too much explanation or application.

In Azakh, two of my former pupils have an interesting work among these old church women and girls. They have a Sabbath school class in which Protestants and Jacobites fill the room. There are perhaps five good readers among the women, and many answer questions intelligently. The two girls are good and earnest teachers. One of them said: 'When I first came here if a woman came to call I did not let her leave the house without giving her some Bible truth; now with my family of six I cannot follow that rule, but I go out and call as often as I can leave.' A girl comes often to one of the teachers to hear the Bible read. She is partially blind and commits to memory chapters and verses. She is unusually intelligent and each new Bible truth delights or astonishes her. She was obliged to make her visit to me secretly. In one of them she said; 'When I go to the service with my relatives I cannot join in their worship; it seems like folly. When this Protestant teaching gets a place in one's mind it stays; why is it?' One of the teachers answered: 'God's word is quick and powerful and sharper than any two-edged sword.' I noticed that this teacher had an appropriate text for every occasion and asked her how it was. She said: 'I study.' Before leaving the place I told the blind girl that she had kept her Protestant faith to herself long enough and that she ought to declare it and come to the Protestant services. She and her friends said she would be persecuted, but after I reached Mardin a letter came saying that she had taken the step and was enduring much from her relatives. Another young woman in the same village is trying to stand by the truth against her husband and mother-in-law.

Both of these need the prayers of those who believe that God answers. Neither Protestants nor Jacobites are very firm in their faith. In a short talk with a man he declared that I had convinced him of the truth of our teachings, but I felt sure that could a Jacobite talk with him with equal earnestness he would turn back again. The wife of a Protestant said: 'I can give up everything in my old religion except my fast.' 'Then fasting is your idol,' I said, and read to her the story of Dagon falling down before the ark.

On the return from Azakh we came by Kerboran and on the way passed through the 'valley of hell.' We all dismounted and clambered down the rocky steep into the valley, while our horses jumped and plunged over the rocks. They seemed in danger of breaking their legs, but all came through safely. In Kerboran, an old woman, Zano by name, came to see me. She would make a good subject in illustrating 'Mother Goose,' and I did not relish her kisses, but could not escape from them without being rude. She took me to call at several houses, hurrying me from one to another with considerable vigor for one of her age.

Her language being Koordish, I could not talk with her, but a woman was with us who could read and translate the Armenian testament, and we had a little reading in nearly every house. Zano seemed to think we must have a whole service at each call, and got the children to sing a Koordish hymn to their weird tunes, and she or the reader prayed, except in one house, where some Arabic was understood, where I prayed.

The Protestant women in Sert were very ready to help in all kinds of church work, and several chose a portion of the work to do after I should leave. One woman with a large family volunteered to give one day a week to calling; another said she would notice who was not at church and inform those who made the calls. Another, a member of the church, would teach reading to any one who would come to her, and once a fortnight would go calling with another of the church members. One chose to fast for the church once a month; one was dependent upon her work for her daily bread, but would call Sunday for religious talk.

The earnestness of some of the workers in Karabash was very encouraging. One of them was the pastor's wife, who has since died. My time was short there and I said to her: 'I fear I shall not have time to come and visit at your house as I want to call on the new Protestants.' She answered with her old time spirit of interest in the work, 'that does not matter, our cause is for these.'

For a long time there has been but one church member among the women in the village of Gaelie and she has been dubbed 'the Saint,' 'the teacher,' and endured much mocking. Lately she has had a severe trial but Jacobites and Protestants united in praising her Christian bearing through it all. This winter another has been received into the church.

The women in the Mardin church have kept up their weekly meetings, have attended Sabbath school well, and more than twelve have been examined for admission to the church, and several received. Mrs. Thom planned a series of five neighborhood meetings to be held weekly, and we had one week eighty, and another eighty-five, in the five meetings, a large proportion of them non-Protestants. Mardin has seemed like a dry place spiritually, but I have found more life than I dared hope for, and have occasionally been encouraged with expressions like that of a woman with whom I prayed, who said,'O teacher, every time you pray, pray that way for me,' and of another, 'I thank you for coming this morning to rouse me in the matter of Bible study.'

The Lord has errands for me here and there for some who shall be heirs of salvation, and also for some who may not, and I thank Him for it all.

C. H. Pratt"

* * *

Obituary published in Southbridge newspaper entitled "Foreign Missionary Dies in Southbridge; Miss Clarissa H. Pratt, A Native Here":

"Miss Clarissa H. Pratt, a native of this town and a member of a family whose name was identified with the civic, church and social life of Southbridge more than 50 years ago, and which gave one of its members, Eber Pratt to the country in battle in the Civil War, passed away last Friday (March 7, 1930), coming here a few weeks ago on a visit, and thus closing a long and most useful life where she first saw the light. The intervening years had been filled with rare and high experiences in the propagation of the Christian religion. Most of these years were passed in Turkey as a missionary, and for years she travelled over the plains of Mesopotamia, the cradle of civilization and where so many momentous events in early Jewish and Christian history took place. Miss Pratt was aged 75 years and a missionary from the age of 21.

The following is a brief sketch of her religious activities: Just how early in the life of Miss Clarissa H. Pratt the desire to go out as a foreign missionary became a fixed purpose we cannot know. Her pastor in Southbridge knew of this purpose and, when a teacher was needed in a Girl's School in Kardin, Turkey in Asia, in Sept. 1875, he wrote to Miss Pratt, then at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. (the home of her sister's Alantha P. husband, Rev. Samuel T. Carter) asking if she would go. The Elm Street church here and the Huntington church fitted her but so that she sailed from New York, under the auspices of A. B. C. F. M. on Oct. 23, 1875, a young woman of 21 years, to a difficult field as large as the state of Maine. In later years she said she would advise no one to attempt such a work at such an age.

After ten years a furlough kept her in the home-land a few years after the death of her Mother. Then she took up the work as a touring missionary in the Mardin field. This was a delight to her, though most wearing, as she went from village to village, always on horse-back. She was fond of riding over the Mesopotamian plain and of the horse which she guided. Many a story did she tell after her work in Turnkey was over, of visits in homes where a welcome by the natives always awaited her. At one time she was among the Koord; then again at Mosul, from which she crossed over a bridge of boats to see the ruins of Nineveh. There was the wearing experiences during the dreadful massacres of 1895 and 1896. Through it all her naturally brave and joyous spirit was nothing daunted.

After returning to America in 1900, though unequal to further work in far away Turkey, her ministry did not stop. Up to the very last, and even in her sickness, it was her one thought to give a helpful word, a cheery smile, a friendly hand.

Her whole life was one of consecration to God's work, especially among those who might be passed by. 'In lowliest ways' if God willed so she fulfilled her mission.

Miss Pratt is survived by two sisters, Mrs. E. P. Allen of this town and Mrs. Julia C. Hocking of Oberlin, Ohio. Also a large circle of nieces and nephews."

* * *

#40 - Dana Joseph Pratt *(1857-1914)*

There are two articles following which were published in Cleveland, Ohio newspapers and which concern my grandfather, Dana J. Pratt, but I would first like to add here a few personal comments.

I never actually knew my grandfather because he died before I was born, but I have always felt that I knew him. One of the reasons for this is that all my life people have made a point of telling me about him. Apparently, everyone who knew him was deeply impressed by his generosity, his cheerful attitude, his energetic spirit and his musical talents which brought joy to many. Although deeply religious, he is said to have had a constant sense of humor and an air of happiness.

The poem which follows was his favorite, and it is included here because it exemplifies his life. He requested that a Sousa march be played at his funeral, and insisted, when he knew he was dying, that no one cry or mourn at his passing but that they should, instead, be more aware of life than of death. His son Ward, my father, was to go on a railroad trip to the western part of the country with his fellow workers from the Boston & Albany Railroad which had been planned for some time, and Dana made his son promise to go on that trip in spite of his death, a promise which my father, reluctantly, kept.

Dana was the druggist in North Brookfield, and people often gathered there to listen to his humorous stories. It is said that often people would leave without paying for their purchases but that Dana would never pursue them because he knew they had financial difficulties. During his years as druggist, he also took into his home a young man named Eugene W. Reed who had no home and no family. He taught him the apothecary business, and this young man carried on the business for many years. The author has often heard Mr. Reed talk praisingly about Dana Pratt.

My grandfather's sentimental side was evident as he neared death and spoke to my father about my grandmother. He told my father that although he was devoted to his second wife, Grace Muzzy Pratt, and that she was a wonderful woman with whom he had been very happy, hardly a day passed that he didn't think of his first wife and mother of his three sons. My grandmother, Sarah Nutting Pratt, died young following the birth of her third child, Carroll C. Pratt, and Uncle Carroll and my father were raised by Grace Muzzy Pratt, one other son William having died of scarlet fever at 3 years old.

I have been told by my grandfather's friends that it was an honor to sing in the choir which he directed at Old South Church in Worcester, and it was this talent for bringing out the best in people--particularly musically--that led to his appointment in Cleveland. I, personally, would have considered it an honor just to have known him, and am convinced that he must have, indeed, been a very special and remarkable person.

[*The Author*]

* * *

DJP's favorite poem:

No shadows yonder!
All light and song
Each day I wonder
And say--how long
Shall time render
From that blest throng?

No weeping yonder!
All fled away!
While here I wander
Each weary day
I sigh and ponder
My long, long stay.

No parting yonder!
No space or time
Hearts e'er shall sunder
In that fair clime,
Dearer and fonder
Friendships sublime.

None wanting yonder!
Bought by the Lamb,
All gathered under
The sheltering palm
Loud as nights' thunder
Swells the glad psalm.

An article from a Worcester newspaper entitled "Going To Cleveland":

"Mr. D. J. Pratt has accepted a call to Cleveland, O., to take entire charge of the musical interests of Plymouth Church, of which Rev. L. I. Taylor is pastor. He is now arranging his business affairs here and hopes to leave for new scenes of activity on Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Pratt is undoubtedly one of the best known young men in this vicinity. Coming here nearly eighteen years ago from Southbridge, he entered the drug business to which he has added numerous other lines, building up not only a lucrative business, but a most enviable reputation. With a buoyant always cheerful spirit, he has been the life of whatever enterprise he has taken hold of. In musical lines especially has he been best and most widely known, and in these his ability, tact and Yankee push has been of great benefit to our town, both in church and social life. Whether as leader of the choir or as the director of choral societies and cantatas, he has ever proved himself the right man in the right place. For years he has been musical director of the First Congregational church, and he has also been identified with its Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Society as well. Active, energetic, genial, and discreet wherever placed, we deeply regret his call even to a larger and wider field of usefulness."

* * *

From a Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper, copied from JFP's Scrapbook:

"The performance was a credit to the conductor, D. J. Pratt of Worcester, who possessing a fine knowledge of music, has a tact, perception, amiability and capability as director seldom combined in one man."

* * *

Another Cleveland, Ohio, newspaper article:

"The presentation of Cowen's 'Sleeping Beauty' by our chorus and quartette on Friday evening, January 10th was creditable both to the director and to the entire choir. It is a very entertaining and attractive cantata. As we have become accustomed to expect, Mr. Harrington's playing was admirable, as was also that of Miss Bertha Gould, the pianist. The solos and the choruses had just the instrumental support they needed. Miss Sexton's clear sweet soprano gave especial attractiveness to the part of the Princess. Mme. Etta Burgess, the contralto, did credit to herself and the part of the Wicked Fay, her deep rich contralto making the part very effective. Mr. McKay sang with earnestness and fine appreciation, and won the applause of the large audience. Mr. Chute has rarely been heard to better advantage, and the chorus showed the discipline which their competent director, Mr. D. J. Pratt, had given them. Such works are not only enjoyable, but they educate the people in musical taste."

* * *

A Resolution Adopted by Plymouth Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on Parting With Mr. and Mrs. Dana J. Pratt:

"Resolved, that Plymouth Church, on parting with Mr. Dana J. Pratt, who has served it faithfully for more than three years as Director of Music and Pastor's Assistant, bears witness to his unfailing industry, efficiency and helpfulness, and to the gentle, cheerful, friendly, Christian spirit in which his many duties have been discharged. In all his relations to the life and work of Plymouth Church he has exerted a wholesome influence and won the lasting regard and affection of the people.

Not only by the pastor and other office-bearers, whose work he has shared and simplified, not only by the members of the Choir, whose gifts he has developed, not only by those who have enjoyed and been inspired by the music of our services, for which he has done so much, but by the many into whose homes he has gone, always with good cheer and often with acts of kindness, especially by the sick and the afflicted and the poor, Mr. Pratt will be gratefully remembered. We give him up to his new home and work with deep regret and with the assurance that our prayers and good wishes will follow him and his.

It is also our privilege to recognize the helpfulness of Mrs. Pratt [*Grace Muzzy Pratt*], and to record the pleasure her singing has given us and the good it has done, and to express to her our regard and our appreciation of her many kindnesses."

* * *

#41 - Mary A. Pratt *(1859-1944)*

An editorial written by Mary A. Pratt to the Boston Traveler on March 14, 1893, entitled "Observations of a Visitor in Boston:

Editor of the Traveller:

"It has been my privilege for the first time to spend the winter months in your city, and to learn more of its history and character than ever before, notwithstanding it is the capital of my native state. The uniqueness of many things; the quaintness of the old churches and chapels, the narrow streets and venerable-looking houses, which have 'stayed put like sediment on rock' as Lowell says of the old Saxon character,--all these side by side with the modern homes and public buildings, wider avenues, the every-to-be-revered Common and the attractive Garden, as pretty in its carpet of snow as when covered with green turf, and beds of blossoms, all combine to make a person wonder whether he is in some city of the old world, or in a centre of 19th-century life and activity.

The advantages are like those of any large city; the opportunities for improvement, both of heart and head, such that no one need lack, but everyone be thankful that he can live. Perhaps a deeper look into the misery and degradation of some of the darker corners would scarcely warrant that last statement. Truly one half of the world knows not how the other half lives. Yet there is a bright side in this darkness when we think of all that is being done by 'College settlement,' and missionary effort to uplift the weak and ignorant. God grant that even the darkest places shall be made light.

There are some things that have been a surprise, especially when I think that it is really Boston, the centre, they say, of culture and learning, where these past months have been spent. Without making any comparison with other large centres of our country, may I mention something that has been noticeable in public gatherings, where human nature is easily studied? Being early last Monday at the noon-day lecture in Tremont Temple, while listening to the organ selection, I watched the people as they gathered. Where the seats were not reserved, it seemed the custom for the early comer to seat himself at or near the end of the row, and oblige the later comers to push by as best they might to the seats beyond.

To the writer and other Boston visitors it has become so monotonous to 'push by' in churches and elsewhere, and has been such a new experience that we have questioned even the rightness of the thing, while calling to mind something about the 'lion's share.' A citizen of the city remarked one day, after attending a symphony concert, that he was tired of being 'jostled about by these fashionable women!' One expects it, perhaps, on narrow sidewalks, but does not look for either the jostling, or the pushing in gatherings where culture and intellect are represented.

The writer has been much interested in the commendable spirit manifested since the Common seemed in danger of being made a mere street-car line, and has thought that there must be an equally generous spirit somewhere which should be exerted in church and lecture hall.

19 Joy Street, March 14, 1893   M. A. P."

* * *

#99 - William Ernest Hocking *(1873-1966)*

Obituary published in the Boston Traveler on Monday, June 13, 1966, entitled "N. H. Services Thursday for Professor Hocking":

"William E. Hocking, Harvard University professor emeritus of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity, died here yesterday. He was 92.

A well-known philosopher, Prof. Hocking was a student at the turn of the century of Harvard's great 'philosophical four'--Josiah Royce, George Herbert Palmer, William James and George Santayana--and of the psychologist Hugo Munsterberg.

He wrote his first book, 'The Meaning of God in Human Experience,' in 1912. In the following half-century he wrote a score of books and hundreds of articles and lectures.

He studied the psychology of morale at the request of the British government during World War I.

His report in this field was printed under the title 'Morale and Its Enemies.'

After World War II, 'Experiment in Education: What We Can Learn from Teaching Germany' grew out of Hocking's study of U. S. educational programs in post-Nazi Germany.

He later wrote 'Strength of Men and Nations: A Message to the U. S. vis-a-vis the USSR' over his concern for the cold war and its international repercussions.

Prof. Hocking was a member in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received honorary degrees from Williams, Chicago, Glasgow, Oberlin, Duke, Colby, California, Leiden and Yale.

A native of Cleveland, O., he studied engineering for two years at Iowa State University of Science and Technology, before deciding to study under William James at Harvard.

At Harvard he earned his A.B. (1901), A.M. (1902), and Ph.D. (1904) degrees. He was a Harvard Fellow in 1902 studying under Edmund Husser at Gottingen University. He taught at the

University of California at Berkeley and at Yale before joining the Harvard faculty in 1914 as professor of philosophy.

He became Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity in 1920, and retired from Harvard in 1943.

His retirement home in Madison was a stone house with separate stone library which he helped to design and build.

His wife, Agnes Boyle O'Reilly Hocking, died in 1955. They, with other parents in Cambridge, started the 'Co-operative Open Air School' out of which arose the Shady Hill School.

He leaves a son, Richard Boyle O'Reilly Hocking, professor of philosophy at Emory University in Georgia, and two daughters, Mrs. Hester J. Campbell of Cambridge, and Mrs. Joan Kracke, whose husband is a professor of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

Services will be held at Madison Corner Church, Thursday at 3 p.m.

His son-in-law, Bishop Donald J. Campbell of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, will officiate."

* * *

The following are excerpts taken from an article published in TIME magazine on November 11, 1957:

In 1957, Time Magazine interviewed Prof. Hocking, then 84 years old, who referred to himself in that interview as a "solitary fighter" among philosophers. He had, just previously, received the highly coveted LeComte du Noüy Award, named for the French biophysicist of that name who tried to reconcile the conflicts between science and religion. The award is given each year, alternately in France and the U. S. for the book that most successfully points the way to "the greatest development of the spiritual thought of our epoch." Hocking's winning book was entitled "The Coming World Civilization."

"In the past three of four centuries," the Time article quotes Hocking as saying, "the world has been engaged in two great experiments. One is the "rejection" of "religion as a factor in political life," and the other is the experiment in modernity which, "in begetting a secular science and secular arts, has also incidentally promoted a secular interpretation of state and law." As a result, the state has been assigned tasks it cannot properly perform, for the state"depends for its vitality upon a motivation which it cannot by itself command."

The state, Hocking said, cannot alone deal effectively with crime, for example, for "only the man who has enough good in him to feel the justice of the penalty can be punished; the others can only be hurt." Regarding legal rights, Hocking is quoted as saying, "There is no moral right to property, to liberty, to life itself, in the absence of good will. The dilemma of the state is that this condition, as a moral condition, cannot be legally administered."

* * *

In addition to the posts mentioned in Prof. Hocking's obituary article and the Time article, he also taught philosophy at Andover Theological Seminary, 1904-06; he was Professor of Philosophy at the Univ. of Calif., 1906-13; Professor of Philosophy at Yale, 1913-14; Alford Prof. of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity at Harvard, 1919-43 and Alford Prof. Emeritus at Harvard since 1943. He was also a Gifford Lecturer at Glasgow in 1938-39 and Hibbert Lecturer at Oxford and Cambridge in 1938. He has held office in numerous professional organizations and educational societies, and he is especially interested in farming, painting, surveying and old maps. His publications and other accomplishments are too numerous to name here.

One item of interest, however, is the following letter which Prof. Hocking wrote while on board the S. S. Aurania on Sept. 26, 1917, in New York Harbor and which has been preserved.

"Here we are again safe and sound and a lovely day to walk ashore. The summer has been enormously full. Have been more interested in seeing people and talking with them about the war, than in sight-seeing. But there were a number of interesting sights by the way. I visited a session of the House of Commons, heard Mr. Lloyd George speak at a great public meeting; attended a service of intercessors at Westminster Cathedral and sat near the king and his daughters; visited a munition factory and the great training camp at Aldershot, and went to both the British front in Flanders to the French in Champagne. We were entertained in Flanders at the American chateau. It was a queer old castle of the 13th century and we were taken from it for auto trips in various directions. The first day we visited Arras, all bombed to pieces and went into the trenches at Croisilles, then motored down thru the Somme battlefield to Bapaume and Albert. The next day we were taken to a town on the coast near Boulogne where there is a training camp and two base hospitals. The third day we went to Kemmel in Southern Belgium where there is a high hill and from this hill all day we watched the fighting along the truck line from Ypres (which British boys call "Wipers") to Lille. It was too far away to see any infantry action, but the artillery and the aeroplane fighting were in plain view and hearing and occasionally a shrapnel shell would whiz past us searching out the British batteries in the rear.

On the French front we were taken thru the 'devastated region' tho' all the areas of war are devastated enough. This was the part over which the retreating Germans destroyed villages, churches, towers, orchards, and whole cities, without any military reasons. We went to Noyon, Chauny, Roye and Lassigny--saw the burned Cathedral of St. Quentin from a distance and came rather close at one time to a place where German high explosive shells were falling about a battery of French Howitzers. The next day we went to Soissons to a high position overlooking the Chemin des Dames and saw further artillery fighting. It is an immense and terrible business. They are counting a great deal on our troops and I hope they will turn the scale.

Our voyage home was uneventful and was particularly comfortable because of the small passenger list.

Wm. Ernest Hocking."

* * *

#100 - Grace Louise Hocking Runyon *(1875-1952)*

Grace Hocking was born in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, Sept. 28, 1875. She remembers living in Easton, Maryland; Joliet, Illinois; Hillsdale, Michigan (before Joliet); Brooklyn and Newton, Iowa. In 1892 she graduated from High School, and then taught in country schools. She attended, during 1894-96 the Wesley Hospital Training School for Nurses in Chicago, and after graduating, practiced nursing for four years. In 1900 she married William H. Runyon, who was a science teacher in Morgan Park Academy. He retired from teaching only a few years ago. In 1915 they built their home at 92 Edgewood Ave., LaGrange, Ill., where they still reside. Grace Runyon's first care and interest have been her fine family of children and grandchildren, but beside these she has had many and varied interests in the community. She moved to Dayton, Ohio after her husband's death and became a part of the church and community whose activities she greatly enjoys. In June she became ill and stayed with Gertrude and Mark Richards for a few weeks but later went to her son's (Ben) home in Basking Ridge, N. J. She was taken July 11th to the Morristown hospital where after a day's coma she died on July 14th. Her body was cremated and buried at LaGrange, Ill., after a service for her in Gertrude Freehafer's home on July 18th in Dayton, Ohio.

The biographical sketch of Grace L. (Hocking) Runyon was compiled by Margaret and Wilbur Trueman.

* * *

#101 - Mary Alantha (Allie) Hocking Burgess *(1877-1931)*

Taken from a manuscript compiled by Margaret and Wilbur Trueman:

"The last rites in memory of Mrs. Frank E. Burgess were conducted at the home, 346 South Main street, Saturday, July 11, by Rev. E. R. Dunbar, Principal of the Bible school at Beulah Beach, O., and Miss Dorothy Birkmayr of Toledo, former pastor of the Oberlin branch of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, of which Mrs. Burgess was a member.

Mary Alantha Hocking was born in Newcastle, Pa., September 27, 1877, married to Frank E. Burgess May 1, 1915, and passed away July 9, 1931, after ten months of suffering patiently and trustfully borne. From 1902 to 1911 she taught in Boone, Iowa, and the two following years in the George Junior Republic, after which she came to Oberlin with her mother. This remained her home till her death. She was a gifted musician, studying for a time in Oberlin Conservatory and showed rare ability as an accompanist and a composer. She had an unusual mind, and a buoyant spirit, and a strong abiding faith in God and in prayer. Her missionary zeal was expressed through a correspondence reaching to the ends of the earth. She was a devoted wife and mother and filled her home with a heavenly fragrance.

Besides her husband and one son, David, she leaves her mother, two sisters, Mrs. William Runyon of LaGrange, Ill., and Mrs. O. M. Richards of Cortland, O., and a brother, Prof. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard. One sister, Mrs. Ernest Trueman, died in Japan some years ago."

* * *

#102 - Julia Clarissa Hocking Trueman *(1880-1921)*

Taken from a manuscript compiled by Margaret and Wilbur Trueman:

"Julia Clarissa Hocking was born November 3, 1880 in Easton, Maryland to William Francis Hocking and Julia Carpenter Pratt.

In March, 1924, Mrs. Hocking wrote the following to her grand-daughter, Margaret Trueman: 'Your mother when a baby was very tiny, the smallest of my children. She was very white, her eyes grey blue, and she had a lovely sweet expression. Aunt Nellie saw her when she was about two years old and assured me she was different from the other girls, that she evidently had a pretty strong will. It was true that she had; but she was such a lovely little girl that was all we thought of.

Grace loved to put her to sleep, often taking her outdoors in the hammock for her nap. She was three years younger than Allie, and six years older than Gertrude so she was not a playmate at home for either of her sisters. For this reason at home she played a good deal by herself with her dolls and her books, and she was fond of both. My thought of her as a little girl has always been how quiet, gentle, and obedient she was, not very vigorous.

But through all her school days she always found one or two girls of her own age that she called her chums and she would play as lively as any of them. When she was about nine years old she had a friend by the name of Dorothy Fowler, a very nice well-trained little girl. They went to school together about two years and we moved to another town and the two girls corresponded for some years after their separation.

In her High School days in Knoxville, Iowa, she had two warm friends. There were no nicer girls in town than Carrie Bonebrake and Winifred Hayes. Your mother took five years for her High School course, for she was pale and thin and far from strong. She always loved her books, and had high marks in her studies.

She joined the Methodist Church when about ten years old, loved her Sunday School, and later taught a large class of High School boys in Sunday School, and was the leader of a company of young ladies studying missions. She became a Student Volunteer in 1906 and 1907 while at college in Oberlin.

She spent the school years of 1906 and 1907 in Oberlin. She was older than many of the girls and they confided in her when they needed help of any kind.

You will hear, dear Margaret, in many ways about your Mother's fine character and will no doubt wish to be like her. I wrote her about a year before she left us and told her what a beautiful daughter she had been all her life, and I am glad I did. I love to think of her now as watching over her family she loved and helping them in many ways. Now when we sing 'Heaven is my home,' we know she is there waiting for us."

"From the above and other sources," continues Margaret Trueman's manuscript, "we conclude that Julia Hocking attended schools in Joliet, Ill., Knoxville, Iowa and perhaps other towns. Later the family moved to Boone, Iowa. Mrs. Hocking went with Julia to Mount Pleasant, Iowa and established a boarding house so that Julia might attend Iowa Wesleyan University there. Julia finished her sophomore year there in May, 1902. She probably taught school before that time. We know she taught in Monroe, Iowa, in 1903-4, and perhaps in Boone, Iowa the following year.

Some time after Dr. Hocking died (Jan. 2, 1903) at Boone, Iowa, Mrs. Hocking moved to Oberlin, Ohio, and established a rooming house [again] in order that her daughters might attend college. Here Julia Hocking attended Oberlin College during 1905-06 and 1906-07, and at her graduation in 1907 she was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa, showing that her scholastic standing was of high order. In her Junior year she became a member of the Student Volunteer Band, which showed her intention of becoming a foreign missionary. She was made the chairman of the Bible Study Committee in the College Y. W. C. A. for 1906-1907. In the year book of the Oberlin Class of 1907, her residence is given as LaGrange, Ill., and opposite her picture is this verse:

'From the land of mind this friend of ours
Comes every day to college,
Her hat is always filled with head,
And her head with knowledge.'

On April 9, 1907, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational Church) at Boston, Mass., appointed Julia Clarissa Hocking as a Missionary in their Japan Mission. Her commission service was held at the First Congregational Church in LaGrange, Ill., Sunday Evening, September 1, 1907. She sailed for Japan sometime that Autumn, and entered the Japanese language school where she made a remarkable record in the use of the language. She lived first in the home of Dr. D. C. Greene at 22 Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo. Then she moved to the Friends Girls School at 30 Koun-machi, Mita, Tokyo, where she lived probably with the Misses Alice Lewis, Sarah Ellis, and Inez Taber. Later she went out 'into the country' and lived with Miss Fannie E. Griswold at Maebashi for further language. During 1908 she went to Kobe College (for girls) as a teacher and lived with Miss Gertrude Cozad at 59 Nakayamate-dori, 6 chome, Kobe.

Before going to Kobe in September she spent the summer of 1908 in Karuizawa, living with Miss Cozad and the Newells. In that beautiful mountain resort she first met Ernest Trueman, who had arrived in Japan in October, 1907 to become a Y. M. C. A. teacher. He taught in Kobe till April, 1908 and then taught one year in Kanazawa. While there he was asked to become a secretary on the permanent staff of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Japan. It was while spending their Christmas holidays in 1908 in Tokyo that Ernest and Julia became engaged to be married. In the spring of 1909 Ernest left for America via Siberia to spend ten months in the Y. M. C. A. in Washington, D. C. training for secretaryship in a city Y. M. C. A. Meanwhile Julia continued her teaching in Kobe College until his return in April, 1910.

They were married April 12, 1910, in the home of Miss Gertrude Cozad in Kobe, Japan. For the first two weeks of their honeymoon, Rev. S. A. Stewart loaned them his home in Hiroshima, and for the next two weeks in Nagasaki Mrs. Merle Davis arranged for them to live in a small house above the U. S. A. Consulate. There they had the opportunity to survey the field they were to occupy when the Davises should leave a year later. The Truemans then went to live at 22 Fujimicho Gochome, Kojimachi, Tokyo, where Ernest spent the year studying the language most assiduously.

The Truemans began their service for the Young Men's Christian Association in Nagasaki, going there in April, 1911 to live in 13 Higashi Yamate, a house overlooking the beautiful harbor and the hills beyond. They were not more than two blocks from the water front and the landing place for the launches bringing passengers from all Pacific Liners. Consequently they had the privilege of meeting and often entertaining many travelers in their hospitable home. They welcomed to their home regularly many Japanese friends, groups of students, Y. M. C. A. members, and church workers. During the year 1918 the officers of the U. S. A. Army in the Russian Railway Service Corps while waiting several months to be sent to Siberia made their home its chief center for fellowship. The missionaries and Japanese always felt this home to be a haven of relaxation, warm sympathy, and spiritual uplift.

Julia at once entered into the life of the community. She joined the Japanese Congregational Church, taught a Sunday School class of young men students from the Normal School, and took active part in the Woman's Association. She helped to build up the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and worked hard with its leaders on its program. She taught classes in the Y. M. C. A. and helped when needed in its special events. In September, 1918 Ernest left to spend six months at Khabarovsk, Siberia as regional Y. M. C. A. secretary serving the U. S. A., Japanese, and Cossack troops stationed there. In his absence Julia carried on the supervision of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in Nagasaki with the help of Rev. Luman Shafer, who after her death remarked on her great ability, efficiency, and depth of character as he observed her during this period.

She was asked by the provincial officers to teach foreign etiquette to young women about to sail for the United States to become brides of Japanese men living there. For most of a year she taught such classes, each held for a six weeks' period. Often these brides-to-be knew little English, but they were better prepared for their new home because of what she taught them and were very grateful.

The missionaries and some foreign business people had formed several years previously a literary organization called 'The Chrysanthemum Club,' which met monthly to hear papers and discussions on literary subjects given by the members. To this Club the Truemans made a great contribution. At the Browning Centenary Program on Nov. 23, 1912, Julia sang 'Prospice' and gave an outstanding paper, 'Browning's Message,' which received much praise. Ernest sang 'Boot and Saddle.'

Great joy came to the Truemans when Margaret was born Oct. 19, 1914. Julia had had a tea in May for some of her friends to announce the anticipated arrival of the little person. The following summer in June the three Truemans went on their first furlough of a year. After visiting their relatives they spent the time from Sept., 1915 to May, 1916 in New York City, where Ernest studied for and received his Master of Arts degree in Religious Education in Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. They returned to Japan in June, 1916 and stayed on in their work in Nagasaki for nearly three years.

When Ernest returned from Siberia in the spring of 1919 they moved to Nagoya. There they found a good foreign-built house at 84 Gokiso-Machi, and again their home became a busy center for Japanese and foreigners alike. Three Y. M. C. A. teachers, changing from time to time, lived there as members of the family.

While Ernest was busy revivifying the Y. M. C. A., Julia spent much of her time in managing her home, teaching Margaret, and helping in church and Y. M. C. A. work and the activities of the community. She and Ernest joined the Japan Methodist Church, in whose building the night school work of the Y. M. C. A. was carried on. She wrote once of her amusement over the fact that she had preached a sermon in an Anglican church, when in the absence of her husband she had taken his turn at conducting the church service for the foreign community that met Sunday afternoons in Bishop Hamilton's church. When it came her turn she always gave fine devotional talks at the weekly prayer meetings held for the foreigners in the Kwassui parlors in Nagasaki. These talks were always well prepared, full of thought and inspiration. Two of the hymns she often asked for were 'Lead On, O King Eternal' and 'Break Thou the Bread of Life.'

The Truemans spent all of their summer vacations in Japan in Karuizawa where they had a pretty home on Hanare Yama, in a row of houses occupied by the Y. M. C. A. secretaries. There they had a fine view overlooking the whole valley. In this beautiful mountain resort they enjoyed fellowship and recreation with friends and fellow workers from all parts of Japan, and gained much benefit from the various lectures and conferences often held there. It was during her last summer there in 1920 that Julia finished a Japanese-English dictionary of domestic words, terms, and phrases for the use of foreign housewives with Japanese servants. However it was never published because the cost was prohibitive.

There was great rejoicing in the Trueman home when a son Wilbur (called Billie) was born January 23, 1921. After about ten days Julia developed phlebitis and Mrs. Alberta Stier came from Tokyo to help the nurse care for her and the baby. Julia seemed to be making a good recovery, but on Thursday, February 24, 1921, just as the doctor was leaving, she began to have heart pangs and died in two hours at eight o'clock in the evening. Her body was cremated Friday evening after a short service at the crematorium. Her funeral was held Sunday afternoon in the Japan Methodist Church. The urn of ashes was placed on the altar surrounded by a profusion of flowers, and the church was filled with sorrowing Japanese and foreign friends. The service was conducted in Japanese by the Rev. Mr. Sugihara. Mr. G. S. Phelps and Bishop Hamilton spoke in English. Miss Jean McAlpine (later Mrs. Lee Palmore) sang 'O Love That Wilt Not Let Me Go.'

After the service about thirty intimate friends gathered at the home of the U. S. A. Consul, Mr. Franklin Hawley, where Billie was being cared for by Mrs. Hawley. There in an impressive baptismal service Rev. S. A. Stewart christened the young child Wilbur Julien Trueman. In March Billie was left in Tokyo in the care of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. F. Stier, while Ernest and Margaret brought the ashes of Julia Trueman to Canada, where they are buried in the Trueman family cemetery lot in Strathroy, Ontario."

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Obituary from Japanese newspaper, copied from Trueman manuscript:

"Mrs. G. Ernest Trueman died at her home in Nagoya at eight o'clock on the afternoon of February 24th as the result of complications following the birth of a son five weeks before. Her going home is a distinct loss to the Christian movement in Japan, where she has lived a devoted life for twelve years. As Julia Hocking she came to this land as a colaborer with Miss Cozad in the Bible School at Kobe, bringing to the field a rare preparation in mind and heart and body. She had graduated from Oberlin College with the highest honors, including the Phi Beta Kappa key, where she had lived a happy, wholesome college life which had laid deep the foundations in heart and body for the exacting service of the foreign field to which she was to go. From the earliest days she had wholeheartedly responded to the spiritual things of life which led her into active religious leadership during college and culminated in her taking the pledge of the Student Volunteer Movement after the Toronto Convention in 1902. Throughout her life on the field she was characterized by supreme interest in the spiritual aspects of her service.

In 1910 she became the wife and helpmate of Mr. G. Ernest Trueman who has served since that time as honorary secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, first at Nagasaki and later at Nagoya. In connection with his work Mrs. Trueman showed the greatest tact, sweetness and self-sacrifice. Her home was a center of wholesome influences for young men and her activity in Bible class work and other direct service has won scores of men to the Christian ideals of life. Hundreds of American soldiers passing through Nagasaki to and from Siberia have blessed her name for restraining and stimulating ministry in 'keeping the home fires burning.'

The funeral service was held in the Methodist Church in Nagoya on February 27th. The Rev. Mr. Sugihara of the Methodist Church and the Rt. Rev. Bishop H. J. Hamilton of the Anglican Communion in Japan officiated. Over three hundred Japanese and sixty foreign friends assembled from all over the land to pay their respects to the memory of the departed sister. A large number of floral pieces and scores of telegrams testified to the place which she had won in the hearts of a multitude.

The deceased leaves her husband with two children, Margaret, aged seven years, and Wilbur Julien, aged five weeks. The baby was consecrated by the rights of baptism, the Rev. S. A. Stewart officiating, after the funeral services, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hawley, in whose care he is temporarily left. Mrs. Trueman also leaves an aged mother, three sisters and one brother, the latter holding the chair of philosophy at Harvard University. Mr. Trueman will soon sail with Margaret for a short furlough at his home in Canada."

* * *

#103 - Gertrude Emily Hocking Richards *(1886-*

From the Trueman Manuscript:

Gertrude was born in Joliet, Ill. September 16, 1886, and attended schools in:

Oberlin College,
Graduated from Oberlin Kindergarten Training School, 1910
Taught Kindergarten in Florence, Wisconsin, 1910-1911
Gary, Indiana, 1911-1913
President Foreign Missionary Society
Parent Teachers Association
Methodist Episcopal Church
Republican
President Delphian Study Club
Vice President Junior Literary O. E. S.

She was President for four years of Youngstown District of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, 1943-7.

She was married August 16, 1913 to Oliver Mark Richards, now President of the Richards Milling Company in Cortland, Ohio. There they have lived all their married life until 1945 when they moved to their lovely home at 556 Fairway Drive, Warren, Ohio.

It is interesting to note that both she and her husband, and all her children and those they married except Helen Porter Richards who is a graduate nurse, are graduates of Oberlin College, Ohio. All her sons except Walter, and her sons-in-law, also Helen Porter Richards served in the United States Navy during World War II.

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#108 - Dr. Caroll Cornelius Pratt *(1894-1979)*

Obituary submitted to Worcester newspaper, compiled from Princeton University's biography of Dr. Pratt and information of his widow; prepared by the Author.

Dr. Carroll Cornelius Pratt, formerly of Worcester, Mass., died October 8 at the Princeton, New Jersey Medical Center. He had resided in Pennington, New Jersey for sixteen years. He was 85 years old.

Professor of Psychology Carroll C. Pratt served on the Princeton University faculty for 15 years before transferring to emeritus status in 1962. He had previously taught at the University of Ankara, Turkey, and at Harvard and Rutgers Universities. Following his retirement from Princeton, he was chairman and professor of psychology at Rider College from 1963 to 1971.

Born in North Brookfield, Mass., son of Dana J. Pratt and Sarah C. Nutting Pratt, on April 27, 1894, Pratt received his A.B. degree from Clark College in 1915. He studied for a year at Cambridge University, England, and received his Ph.D. from Clark University in 1921. Clark awarded him an honorary doctor of science degree in 1948.

While he was a member of the Harvard faculty (1923-37), Pratt received a Guggenheim Fellowship, under which he studied psychology and aesthetics at the University of Berlin in 1930-31. He headed the psychology department at Rutgers University from 1937 to 1945.

During World War I Pratt was a wireless operator in the American Expeditionary Force and in the Army of Occupation, attached to the French signal corps. In World War II, he was a member of the Emergency Committee in Psychology of the National Research Council and prepared for that committee a detailed bibliography on military psychology.

In 1945 Pratt went to Turkey, the first American ever appointed to a Turkish University, as head of the Institute of Philosophy at the University of Ankara and consultant to the Turkish Minister of Education on problems of autonomy in the faculties of Istanbul and Ankara.

He returned to this country in the fall of 1947 to accept the position of professor of psychology and chairman of the department at Princeton. He served as chairman until 1962.

Pratt wrote extensively in the fields of psychophysics, perception, learning, aesthetics and musicology. As a young man, he was a professional pianist and organist. In the early 1920's he was instrumental in choosing the new pipe organ for the First Unitarian Church in Worcester and was organist there for a few years before going to Harvard. The organ was a Casavant Freres, and was purchased directly from Mr. Casavant who met Pratt in Worcester. While a student at Clark, he played the organ at Plymouth Congregational Church near Clark Univ.

Pratt was a member of the All Saints Boys Choir and received his choir cross for three years as boy soprano in 1906. In 1968 Pratt returned to All Saints Church to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the All Saints Men and Boys Choir. At the time, Mr. Pratt was the oldest alumnus of the All Saints Boys Choir. He participated in the anniversary celebration of the choir and joined the present choir in a choral service on June 16, 1968.

In addition to many articles in professional jounals, he was the author of The Meaning of Music: The Logic of Modern Psychology; Psychology: The Third Dimension of War; and Some Aspects of Musicology. From 1947 to 1954 he was editor of the Psychological Review.

Pratt was a member of the Visiting Committee to the Department of Psychology at Harvard from 1957 to 1963 and a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1958-59. He was one of nine American scholars who participated in 1966 in an international symposium, "Critical Interpretation and the Sciences of Man," the first project undertaken by Johns Hopkins University's Center.

Pratt had been president of the American Society of Aesthetics; he chaired the society's 25th annual meeting in 1967. He had been chairman of the Committee on Musicology of the American Council of Learned Societies, and he had twice been elected president of the Division of Psychology and the Arts of the American Psychological Association.

A former member of the board of directors of the Society for Asian Music in New York, Pratt was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Societe Francaise d'Esthetique, Phi Beta Kappa (hon.), the Society of Experimental Psychologists, the Association Internationale d'Esthetique Experimentale (hon.), and other professional societies.

Dr. Pratt was a direct descendant of one of the Pilgrim Fathers and signer of the Mayflower Compact, namely Digerie Priest, who was a passenger on the Mayflower that landed in 'Plimouth' in 1620.

In 1923 Pratt married Marjory Bates, a graduate of Smith College in the Class of 1917. Born in Waterville, Maine, she is also a psychologist and pianist and formerly taught psychology at Ohio State University and Wellesley College. Also surviving are the Pratt's two children, Dana Joseph Pratt, Director of Publications for the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and Anita Wallace of Princeton, J. J., and five grandchildren, Neal K. Harris, Paul N. Harris, Joseph C., Michael L. and Benjamin L. Pratt. Pratt also leaves a niece, Mrs. Priscilla Pratt Briggs of Rutland, Mass. and a nephew, Arnold T. Pratt of Westboro, Mass.

His body will be cremated and interment will be at Walnut Grove Cemetery, North Brookfield, Massachusetts at a time not yet designated.

* * *

#139 - Burnham Carter *(1901-1979)*

"Orford Rites Slated For Burnham Carter"

Orford--Burnham Carter of Orford, 78, died Wednesday at his home after a short illness.

He graduated from Princeton University in 1922, taught for two years at the Taft School for Boys in Watertown, Conn., and then entered the field of public relations in the firm of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross in New York where he served for 22 years. During this period he took a leave of absence to serve as secretary to Ambassador Guggenheim in Havana, Cuba.

He wrote short stories and articles for various magazines, including the old Saturday Evening Post. In 1946 he retired to Cornish where he continued his writing. He was involved in New Hampshire politics and was elected to the Legislature in 1950 and 1951, serving as chairman of the Committee on Education during 1951.

He was a member of the National Council for Better Schools for several years and was a founder and director of the New Hampshire Council for Better Schools.

He was a member of the Graduate Council of Princeton University and a longtime member of the Board of the Berkshire Farm and Services for Boys in Canaan, N. Y., founded by his grandfather. In 1957, he returned to New York as national director of Recording for the Blind, an educational program for blind students.

After seven years he moved to Orford where he and his wife were deacons of the Congregational Church.

He was a director of the United Way of the Upper Valley. In addition to his short stories, he wrote one novel, and one documentary book, "So Much To Learn," a history of the Northfield Mount Hermon School.

He leaves his wife Margaret (Pillatt) Carter of Orford; two sons, Burnham Jr. of Dedham, Mass., and David L. of Hopewell, N. J.; a daughter, Alison Mitchell of West Redding, Conn.; eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Memorial services will be held in the Orford Congregational Church at 2 p.m. Saturday.

Memorial donations may be made to Planned Parenthood of the Upper Valley or the Berkshire Farm and Services for Boys."

#143 - Robert Carter Cook *(1898-*

"Robert C. Cook, Population Consultant of the National Parks Association and President Emeritus of the Population Reference Bureau, was born in Washington, D. C. on April 9, 1898. He attended the Friends School and the Technical High School in Washington; George Washington University and the University of Maryland.

Mr. Cook was Managing Editor of the Journal of Heredity from 1922-52 and Editor from 1952-62. He was Director of the Population Reference Bureau from 1951-58, and President from 1958-68. He has been Editor of the Population Reference Bureau's publications from 1951-69.

Mr. Cook was professorial lecturer in genetics in the Biology Department and in medical genetics in the Medical School of George Washington University from 1946 to 1963. He has lectured on population and genetics at many medical schools.

He is on the Advisory Committee of the Conservation Foundation, and is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, and is Treasurer of the Academy of Medicine of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Cook received the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation Award in Planned Parenthood in 1956.

He is a member of the National Association of Science Writers, the Washington Academy of Science, the National Press Club, the Cosmos Club and other professional organizations.

The author of Human Fertility: The Modern Dilemma (1951), Mr. Cook is a frequent contributor to technical journals and popular magazines and has participated in many national and international conferences on population and genetics.

Mr. Cook is married to Annabelle Desmond, who is also a science writer specializing in nutrition, problems of the hard of hearing and population.

Since he resigned from the Population Reference Bureau in 1969 Mr. Cook has functioned as a free-lance consultant in Population. Among his clients have been the University of North Carolina, the United Nations and the Environmental Fund. He maintains an office at 1412 Sixteenth St., N. W. in Washington, D. C.

For further details, see 'Who's Who in America' and 'American Men of Science.'"

* * *

#145 - Helen Cook Newman *(1906-*

Taken from "Alumnae in the News" published by Goucher College and submitted by Dr. Helen C. Newman's husband, Wilson L. Newman.

"Those of us who knew and loved Helen (Cookie, as she was called then) in her undergraduate years at Goucher, remember her as a well-rounded person--a serious student with biology as her major. She was liked by everyone, took part in sports (especially hockey and tennis) and had time for friendships with her classmates and the faculty. Many of us sensed that she had great inner strength and had set definite goals for herself in life.

Following graduation from Goucher, Helen studied chemistry at Cambridge University in England, German at Heidelberg University, and medicine at the University of Munich. Later she took courses at the University of Chicago, completed her M. D. at George Washington University, and interned at the Hospital for Women in Baltimore. She was one of only four on the honor roll of the National Board of Medical Examiners. In her mature years she was offered a fellowship to study psychiatry.

In 1937 Helen married Wilson L. Newman and had three daughters, Alice, Edith, and Mary. Edith graduated from Goucher in 1963.

Helen's work experience has been varied. She has done pharmaceutical research, worked on the prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria with Dr. Gladys Dick, and lectured at the University of Chicago where she was School Physician at its Laboratory School. She was the superintendent of a large mental health facility as well as director of its geriatric program. Later she assumed the duties of physician for a retirement home and psychiatrist in a mental health center in a black neighborhood of Chicago.

Her publications have covered such subjects as the effect of a drug on streptococci, citizen participation in school health programs, physical defects found in children said to be mentally handicapped, and the mental hygiene of teachers.

Helen has been active in many professional organizations. Her civic contributions have been impressive as well. She was Chairman of the Board on Social Responsibility in her church and worked hard to improve the quality of education in the Chicago public schools through the Citizens Schools Committee and the Parent-Teacher Association. She was largely responsible for initiating a health program for the pupils in Chicago schools and was Chairman of a citizens' advisory group.

Helen was honored to become a member of the Chicago Senior Citizens Hall of Fame. She has also appeared in several editions of 'Who's Who of American Women.' After the onset of Parkinsonism hastened her decision to retire, some two hundred colleagues, Goucher alumnae, and friends gathered in October, 1976, for a tribute.

Helen would be the first to say that she could not have found success in her work without the support of her family. Through the years she has been a steady, vibrant woman--a good mother, a loving wife, a good friend, and a useful citizen. We are proud of you, Cookie, as one of Twenty-nine's distinguished alumnae!

* * *

The following Memoriam appeared in the Southbridge Herald on July 23, 1914, and was written by Charles H. Leonard, M. D., a boyhood friend.

In Memoriam

NELSON DAVISON PRATT

1844-1914

DANA JOSEPH PRATT

1857-1914

Nelson Davison Pratt was born in Southbridge, Mass., June 29, 1844, and died in Evanston, Ill., May 22, 1914.

Dana Joseph Pratt was born in Southbridge, Mass., June 3, 1857, and died in Worcester, Mass., May 29, 1914.

Though it is now over a month since they passed away, honorable mention should yet be made of them and of their family, in the town that gave them birth.

"This branch of the Pratt family is descended from Phinehas Pratt, who came to this country in 1622, in the ship Sparrow, settling in what is now the town of Weymouth, Mass. In 1630 he married Mary Priest, who was the daughter of Digerie Priest and Sarah his wife. Priest was one of the signers of the compact on board the Mayflower, having left his wife and child behind. He died in the 'great sickness,' Jan. 1, 1621."

"Phinehas Pratt was one of a company of about 60 who were sent to Massachusetts to found a colony, by Thomas Weston, a London merchant, who was first a friend and then a rival of the Plymouth colony."

"Henry Pratt, great, great grandson of Phinehas Pratt, (born in Newton in 1746 and died in Southbridge in 1801, and the first of the Pratts to settle in Southbridge) appears with the rank of private in the Lexington alarm roll of Capt. Timothy Parker's company, Col. Warner's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Sturbridge; length of service, 14 days. He also appears with rank of sergeant in the muster and payroll of Capt. Abel Mason's company, Col. Jonathan Holland's regiment, stationed at Providence, enlisting Dec. 10, 1776, discharged Jan. 20, 1777."

The old Pratt homestead, in the southeast part of Southbridge, known as the Pratt neighborhood, came into the possession of the family about 1775. Here lived all his days, Daniel Lyon Pratt, remarkable as a man of affairs and an exhorter in the Methodist church, and here was born his brother, Abiel L., whose residence was in the south part of the village of Southbridge. Nelson was the fourth and Dana the eighth, among the nine children of Abiel L. and Hulda (Griggs) Pratt.

Their mother was the daughter of "Master John Griggs," who for very many years was a notable school teacher in Eastford, Ct., and, as a natural consequence, her children were excellent in scholarship in the early days of the high school in Southbridge.

From their father they inherited a fine ear for music, and it used to be said, "all the Pratts are good singers, for their father used to teach singing school and for years led the choir at the Methodist church." So it came about that their home was a favorite place to "happen in for a sing," that Eber C., named from Pastor Carpenter of the Congregational church, became the organist for the Union church, until he went to the war and lost his leg and with it his life. It was while he was restive under the humdrum duty of guarding military stores at Yorktown, that a sense of the responsibility of his trust came over Lieut. Pratt, and he composed a new tune to the hymn, "A charge to keep I have." This tune, entitled "Yorktown," is a treasured memory of him.

John Freeman Pratt, another brother, who also served in the Union army and nearly died of starvation in a rebel prison, was for years the tenor in quartette choirs of churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he resided, and Nelson, Dana and Mary C. Pratt were all prominently connected with church choirs and musical clubs.

It would be both interesting and profitable if a full description might be given of the snug little home by the brookside, below the Eastford road, and of the praiseworthy lives of each of the members of that large family.

One glance at the home as it was in 1855 must suffice: There was the brilliantly-hued tree by the wall, across the street "But you mustn't touch that! That's poison dogwood!" is the warning given by John, who had been my seatmate at the grammar school. The square-topped well-laid wall before the house was made by Mr. Pratt, who was known as an expert in that line of work. An apple from the pet tree in the yard, or a good draught of water from the well there, that had to be finished by blasting into the seams of a granite ledge, is the welcoming treat.

There has been talk of our blackberrying in Capt. Mason's wild pigeon pasture, and of our way through the woods to Cohasse falls, of our fishing trip to the old claypits at the brickyard, and of the snares we are going to set in the nearby woods for rabbits and partridges--and that without anticipating the long-distance, malodorous warning we were to get--that game of another stripe had been taken.

Meantime dusk has turned to dark, and by candle light John and I attack our lesson in Greenleaf's National Arithmetic. The mother is still busy with household affairs, assisted by Alantha, the oldest of her children, soon to be the successful school teacher, Alantha Paul Pratt, that years later became the wife of Rev. Samuel T. Carter, of Yonkers, N. Y. Alantha died when she was hardly 36, leaving a large family of children. Rev. Dr. Carter resides in Plainfield, N. J. Eber was married, but no children were born of the union. John, on his return from the army, was first in a wholesale paper house in New York, and later held a responsible position in the employ of Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers. He died in 1898.

Eber, the next in age, who has already begun work as a compositor on the Southbridge Press, recently established in town by Sidney Clarke, is making an index rerun, which he says is going to become valuable as time goes on; John talks of becoming a printer, also. ("As he afterwards did, working in the same office, and later in New York.) Then, besides Nelson, who is yet in the grammar school, there are two younger children, Julia Carpenter, about seven years old, and Clarissa Hulda, the baby.

(There had been another sister, Hulda Lavinia, next after Nelson, who lived but two years.) Julia is now (1914) widow of the late Dr. William F. Hocking, of Baltimore, and resides in Oberlin, Ohio, where her two daughters are in college, while her son, W. E. Hocking, is a professor philosophy in Harvard University. Clarissa has served as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. in Turkey in Asia, and now resides in Framingham. Samuel Abiel Pratt, Mr. Pratt's son by an earlier marriage, did not live much in Southbridge. He died in New York in 1861, when about 30 years old. Two children more were born in the home, Dana J. in 1857 and Mary Abigail in 1869.

From such a home as this, where even the games which were played were for mental training, Nelson entered the high school at an unusually early age, and soon made good the record for scholarship which his sister and brothers had made.

This day, the Fourth of July, 1914, brings to mind that for the celebration of the day in 1857, our teacher, (Dr.) Henry Root, who, by the way, was a classmate with James A. Garfield, under President Mark Hopkins at Williams College, graduating in 1856, had arranged for public exercises to be held on Elm street, opposite the big elm, as there was then a row of elm trees shading the space between the upper and the lower driveways along that street. One of us was to read the Declaration of Independence, and another, Stanley Newell, the best declaimer in the school, was to recite an address written for the occasion by Mr. Root, but only the day before the Fourth, Newell found he would be unable to do this, and the teacher, in his predicament, urged our friend, then about the youngest boy in the school, to take the part. Assured by his mother's confidence and encouragement, he consented, and though he had less than 24 hours' notice, and the address was of considerable length, he committed it to memory and delivered it in such a perfect manner, that we all were proud of him.

In after years he became a ready writer and effective public speaker. It was when he was in the class of Virgil that Mr. Partridge, who had been put in charge of the recently installed telegraph office of the Providence and Springfield wire at the postoffice of William J. Keith, at Globe Village, employed Nelson Pratt as his assistant, and though he kept on with the Latin for a time, this was really the end of his school days. He soon became proficient in the House, or printing telegraph instrument, and, later, in Providence, Newport, Boston and New York city, became an expert operator in the Morse system, also. While still a boy, during the Civil war, he received in the Boston office the war news for the Associated Press.

It is a romantic story that when he was at the Providence office he became acquainted by wire with a school girl at East Greenwich, Miss Ellen G. Brown, who, for a time, was trying to take the place of her friend, the regular operator, who had been suddenly ill, and of whom she had, just for fun, been taking lessons in telegraphing. A few years later, when Miss Brown was a teacher in a prominent private school for young ladies in New York city, they were married.

From a responsible position in the telegraph office in New York, Mr. Pratt was appointed vice-principal of the high school in Yonkers, an office which he filled with marked success a year or two, teaching arithmetic, for instance, not from the book, but from the actual business problems of his pupils' fathers, who daily went to their offices in the city.

Coming to realize that neither telegraphy nor teaching would be best for him as a life calling, he sought to enter upon a business career, and went again to New York. There he was not a day without finding employment. He was for a time with the American Express Co., but left at once when he found he must work Sundays. He was in turn a clerk in the American Sunday union, Leggat Bros.' book store, and in the store of William Wood & Co., publishers, in New York, and, later, in the hardware store of Crogin & Co., in Chicago. After the great fire in Chicago in 1871, he was for a time in St. Louis, and then went to Cleveland in the employ of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., and the iron business seems to have been especially to his liking, for he continued in it for the remainder of his life. Such was his success as a salesman that in 1879 he returned to Chicago as the western manager of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., and the Union Steel Screw Co., and that in a city where the business competition was the keenest in the country. His office, too, dealt in large affairs, he personally, at one time, taking an order for 300 carloads of wire for making wire fences. His connection with the Cleveland company continued until the consolidation of all the large companies with the United Steel Corporation. Since then he conducted an agency for mills outside of the consolidation and became interested with his son in the Grand Crossing tack manufactory.

At his home in Evanston, the seat of Lake Forest University, about 10 miles from Chicago, he was in the most pleasant social relations with faculty and students, and especially to the more lonesome students the amenities of his home were a liking. Both at Cleveland and Evanston he was interested in musical organizations and aided greatly in their successful management. In the church and in the Y. M. C. A. he was an active member, and for years he was a superintendent of the railroad mission work.

His was a useful and truly successful life and an honor to the town of his birth.

He is survived by a wife and by a son, William E. Pratt, of Chicago, and a daughter, Mary Porter Pratt, who resides with her mother at Evanston, Ill.

Not so well known to me was Dana Joseph Pratt, who was the youngest but one in the family. As did each of his brother and sisters, he united with the church at an early age, and like theirs, his was a life exemplifying not only "the first great commandment," but "the second," which "is like unto it," as phrased by Rev. Edward A. Steiner, in the story of his life, "From Allen to Citizen." "People be good," not only, but "People be good to others." To hear his brothers and sisters sing "Eber's Hymn," together, was to realize that to them as to him it served as an inspiration.

Dana's life was largely a service of song, assisting in that way the churches where he lived. For the years 1878 to 1805 he conducted an apothecary business at North Brookfield. From 1895 to 1898 he was pastor's assistant at a church in Cleveland, Ohio, and from then until near the end of his life, he was engaged in the insurance business in Worcester. His funeral services were held at the South Congregational Church* where for 16 years he led the choir and that without accepting any remuneration for his valuable services. The burial was at West Brookfield.

As for his immediate family: In 1860 he married Sarah C. Nutting, who died in 1891. Of their three children, Ward E., who has furnished the interesting data as to the family history, and Carroll C., survive, one brother dying in infancy. In 1896, Mr. Pratt married Grace Maria Muzzy, who survives him.

This sketch may seem a lengthy one, but it may not seem so to any of the friends of these true men or to those who appreciate the value of their lives.

C. H. L.

Pemaquid Point, Me., July 4, 1914.

Author's Note: Charles Leonard's article is extremely accurate up to this point; however, a few minor corrections must be made to the final paragraphs. The South Congregational Church is actually the Old South Church on Main Street in Worcester, Mass., and Dana Pratt was buried in North Brookfield. He married Sarah Nutting in 1883, and she d. in 1894 of childbirth. His son Carroll C. Pratt was, in fact, living when the article was written, but at the time of this writing, has just recently passed away.

CHAPTER XVI

THE PRATT HOMESTEAD

The Pratt Homestead referred to in this book is the first home built by Henry Pratt^5 on land that he purchased from Ebenezer Edmunds, Jr. of Dudley in 1769 for 60 pounds "current money." It is located in southeast Southbridge, on Woodstock Road, near the boundaries of Dudley and the state of Conn.

Henry Pratt and Elizabeth his wife began an apple orchard across the road from their new home in 1770 with precious apple seeds which Elizabeth had carried from Newton in her apron pocket as she and Henry travelled by foot to Southbridge. It is said that Henry and Elizabeth also had a large herb garden "of peppermint and the like from which the oils were extracted in a little distillery down by the brook."

Today the homestead is still in the hands of the Pratt family and is now surrounded by those apple trees, for the original home has been moved across Woodstock Road and forms the ell of the present structure which was expanded by Freeman^6 Pratt about 1801.

As the house passed from Freeman to his son Daniel (#15) in 1843, it has become known more recently as the Daniel Pratt Farm. Behind the Pratt farm was once the home of Lendall P. Tower (#25) which has since burned, and opposite is the cemetery where many of the Pratts are buried.

Abiel Lyon Pratt (#11), Freeman's oldest son, moved his family into Globe Village for a while, probably to allow his children the advantages of being closer to the center of town, but later came back to the Woodstock Road residence. It is believed that Abiel's children were all born there, as were 100 years of Pratt children.

The house in which Abiel lived in Globe Village, as well as the existing Pratt Homestead, are both standing and in good condition. Walter Willis Pratt, Jr. (#206) now lives in the Homestead, and his sister Dorothy Pratt Getchell (#205) spends her summers there.

After his mother's untimely death, my father Ward E. Pratt spent his summer months at the Pratt Homestead. Perhaps this is what inspired him, at 19, to begin his compilation of the family genealogy.

ADDENDA

CHAPTER SEVEN:

#11 - Abiel Lyon Pratt, in addition to being a farmer, was also an excellent stone mason and made violins as well as organs. He was also leader of the Southbridge Oratorical Society, an organization that performed musical dramatizations.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

#66 - Henrietta (Braman) Tower d. in Worcester on 6 Nov 1921 at the age of 74 yr. 6 mo. 23 d., and the attending physician was Freeman A. Tower (#67), her son, who was then affiliated with the McLean Hospital in Belmont.

CHAPTER NINE:

#65 - Mariette P. Tower d. in Sterling on 12 Apr 1916, and the attending physician was Freeman A. Tower (#67) , then of Derry, N. H.

#85 - George Herbert Carter d. in Huntington, N. Y. on 1 Mar 1956. He was a grad. of Princeton Univ. in 1889 and of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical College. He was a general practitioner for 52 years. He is bur. in Huntington.

#182 - Margaret Hocking Trueman (10th Gen.) was m. on 29 Sep
587. 1979 to Fred LOWES. She received her B. A. from McGill Univ. in Montreal in 1937, then trained as a nurse at the Montreal General Hospital, graduating in 1940. She then worked for a year at a TB sanitorium and returned to McGill where she received her Public Health Nursing Certificate in 1941. She worked as a Public Health Nurse in Montreal and Toronto until 1949 when she completed a United Church Training School course and became a missionary. She went to Japan in 1951 and worked as a missionary nurse, then as an evalgelistic missionary until 1967; returned to Canada and worked as a nurse in a community college, and retired last year when she married. She and her husband now res. in Downsview, Ontario.

#199 - Margaret Phillips Thorp (10th Gen.) is a grad. of Wells College, Class of 1923, and was m. on 25 Apr 1930 to
588. Harold Isaac THORP who was b. in Shelburne, Vt. on 24 Oct 1898, the son of Emerson A. and Rose (Bobear) Thorp. They have 3 ch:

589. 1) Henry, b. 19 Nov 1934 in Westfield, N. J., res. in Newport Beach, Cal.

590. 2) Philip, b. 20 Mar 1936 in Westfield, N. J., res. in Scarsdale, N. Y.
591. 3) John Marsh, b. 4 Apr 1939 in Plainfield, N. J., res. in Acton.

#200 - Grace (Phillips) Michelsen (10th Gen.) grad. in 1925 from Skidmore Coll. and is m. to Rolf T. MICHELSEN who was b. on 15 May 1899, the son of Rasmus Michael and Bernardine Beaté (Thomsen) Michelsen. They have 2 sons: 592.

593. 1) Konrad Meyer; res. in N. Y. C.
594. 2) Rolf Thomsen Jr.; res. in Brookhaven, N. Y.

#147 - Dorothy Jeannette Carter (10th Gen.) was b. on 4 Oct 1895 and grad. from Roosevelt Hosp. Nursing School. She was an R. N., specializing in Public Health. She d. on 7 Oct 1910, and is bur. in Huntington, N. Y.

#148 - Frederick Brush Carter (10th Gen.) was b. on 21 May 1898 in Huntington, N. Y. He was a grad. of Princeton Univ. in 1919 and was a banker. He m. Margaret Smith LAMBERT on 23 June 1951 and she d. on 3 Mar 1961. Frederick d. on 30 Dec 1972. 595.

#150 - Cora Carter (10th Gen.) was b. on 11 Jul 1907 in Huntington, N. Y. She grad. from Vassar Coll. and the Univ. of Chicago where she received her M. A. She was Assoc. Marketing Editor of "Business Week" magazine, and was not married. Cora d. on 25 May 1980, and is bur. in Huntington.

CHAPTER TEN:

#139 - Burnham Carter d. in Orford, N. H. on 4 Jul 1979, and a copy of his obituary has been included in Chapter XV.

#149 - Herbert Pratt Carter d. on 8 Jun 1980 and is bur. in Noyes Cemetery, Greensboro, Vt. He practiced law for 52 years, mostly in New York City, as an estate and trust attorney.

#153 - Harold Carter Rushmore d. in Stamford, N. Y. on 8 Nov 1959. He received his law degree at the New York Univ. School of Law, and was a practicing attorney. He m. 1) Nina COFFIN on 22 Oct 1918 in Jamaica, N. Y., and they were later divorced. They had 2 ch: 596.

597. 1) Harold Carter, b. 15 Dec 1923 in Plainfield, N. J.
598. 2) Nina Jule, birthdate and birthplace unknown.

599. Harold then m. 2) Henrietta WILLIAMS on 20 Jan 1930 in Reno, Nev. Henrietta was b. on 1 Oct 1900 in Brooklyn, N. Y., the dau. of Benjamin Guion and Beulah Ketcham Scudder Williams. They had 1 child:

1) Barbara Louise, b. 11 June 1932 at Stamford, N. Y. Barbara grad. from Hartwick Coll. in Oneonta, N. Y. as a music major in piano, and
600. she is a music teacher. She m. Douglas J. JONES in Stamford, but they are now divorced. Douglas was b. on 15 Apr 1932 in Nyack, N. Y., the son of Joshua and Muriel (Lewis) Jones. Barbara and Douglas had 4 ch; (12th Gen.)

601. 1) Michael Douglas, b. 8 Jul 1956 in Stamford, who is single. He received his B. S. in Photography at Rochester Institute of Technology, is a photographer, and res. in Otego, N. Y.

602. 2) Melissa Louise, b. 1 Mar 1959 in Stamford who is also single. She is a student at Fredonia State Coll. in Fredonia, N. Y.

603. 3) David Carter (adopted), b. 19 Jul 1962; single and a student at Purchase N. Y. State Coll. majoring in film making.

604. 4) Sarah Rebecca, b. 15 May 1966 (adopted) is a high school student in Otego.

#258 - Harry R. Dodd was b. in Hartford, Conn. on 20 May 1924, is single, and a grad. of Berea Coll. and The Julliard School. He teaches piano as well as being organist in a Toledo church. He res. in Toledo.

#259 - Richard Carter Dodd was b. in Hartford, Conn. on 4 June
605. 1926. He is m. to Doris _____, is manager of a kennel for seeing eye dogs of Rochester Leader Dog School, and he res. in Rochester, Mich.

#155 - Donald Rushmore res. in Wickenburg, Ariz. He attended Antioch Coll. and was a printer until his retirement in 1963. He and his wife Margaret JAMES (#261) were m. on 10 Nov 1929. She was b. on 30 Jan 1910 in Great Falls, Mont., dau. of Alfred Thomas and Anna Evangeline (Nolan) James. Their son Thomas James Rushmore (#262) was b. in Lockport, N. Y. and d. in Rome, N. Y. They also have 3 daughters:

2) Ruth (#263) was b. on 26 Aug 1933 in Jamaica,
606. N. Y. and was m. to Keith Quentin SMITH in Cranberry Lake, N. Y. Keith was b. on 4 Feb 1932 in Cortland, N. Y., the son of Herman Vernon and Cecilia (Nochomson) Smith. Ruth received her B. S. from the Univ. of N. Y. in Cortland in 1955 and a M. S. from the Univ. of N. Y. in Albany in 1967. She is a physical education teacher, and she and Keith res. in Rexford, N. Y. They have 3 ch:

607. 1) Bryan Alan, b. 5 Aug 1956 in Little Falls, N. Y. He attended the Univ. of N. Y., res.

in Rexford, N. Y., and is a store manager.

608. He was m. to Deanna SEMINERA on 21 Sep 1978 in Schenectady, N. Y. Deanna was b. 14 Feb 1960 in New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y., the dau. of Frank and Dianne (Cole) Seminera. Bryan and Deanna have a dau;

609. 1) Danica Rae, b. 6 Sep 1979 in Houston, Tex. (13th Gen.)

610. 2) Lynn Ellen, b. 27 Aug 1957 in Schenectady, N. Y. She received her B. S. from the Univ. of N. Y. in Cortland and is a computer analyst. She is single and res. in White Plains.

611. 3) Nancy Jean, b. 16 Oct 1960 at Schenectady, is single, and is presently a junior at the Univ. of N. Y. at Cortland.

3) Janet Anne (#264) was b. on 7 Oct 1937 in Plattsburg, N. Y. She attended Drew Univ. for two years and Columbia's Presbyterian Hosp. for 3 years, and has a B. S. degree. She is a registered nurse.

612. Janet m. Robert Allen Hinkle at Wanakena, N. Y., and they have 3 ch. Robert was b. on 8 May 1934 in N. Y. City, the son of Henry and Edith (Small) Hinkle.

613. 1) Charles Henry, b. 21 June 1961 at Flushing, N. Y. He is single and is enrolled at Toledo Univ.

614. 2) Ruth Ellen, b. 19 June 1963 at Flushing.

615. She was m. to Ted MORSE in Temperance, Mich, and they had 1 child, Casey, b. 25 May 1980 who survived only a short time after birth. Ruth and Ted res. in Toledo. Ted was b. in Apr 1960 in Mich., the son of Vernon and Jean Morse.

616. 3) Tina Marie, b. 18 Jul 1967 in Florida; lives with her adopted parents in Toledo.

4) Doris Kathryn (#265) was b. on 10 Jan 1939 in Plattsburg. She attended Potsdam Univ., grad. from Rochester Business Institute in 1958, and is presently owner of the General Store in Croghan with

617. her husband, Bruce MacDONNELL whom she m. on 21 Sep 1963 in LeRoy, N. Y. Bruce is the son of Bruce and Laura (Watson) MacDonnell. Doris was formerly m.

618. to Neil A. STEWART on 23 Aug 1958 in Wanakena, N. Y. and they were later divorced. They had 2 ch:

619. 1) Deborah Louise Stewart, b. 9 Oct 1959 in Batavia, N. Y.

620. 2) Lavina Rae Stewart, b. 24 Nov 1961 in Batavia, N. Y. Lavina is a student at Buffalo State Univ., and both Lavina and Deborah make their home in Churchville, N.Y.

#279 - Robert Alexander Campbell (11th Gen.) was b. in Providence, R. I. and now res. in N. Y. C. He has a M. A. from Columbia Univ. and has a rock and roll band in N. Y. C. He is single.

#174 - Benjamin Francis Runyon received his B. S. from Northwestern Univ.

#177 - Gertrude Louise (Runyon) Freehafer was a psychiatric social worker before her marriage, and held both a B. A. and a M. S. W. degree.

#292 - Nancy Jean Freehafer (11th Gen.) holds a B. A. from Denison Univ. and a M. A. T. from Harvard. She was m. on
621. 7 Jul 1980 in Northampton to Tsuan Tong CHEN and they res. in Chicago where Nancy is an Instructor of English at De Paul Univ.

#178 - James Robert Runyon received his B. S. in Chemistry from the Univ. of Chicago in 1939 and did grad. work in chemistry at the Univ. of Mich. He was a polymer analyst for Dow Chemical, but is now retired.

#293 - Sophia Margaret (Richards) Runyon grad. from Lyons Twp. Jr. Coll. Margaret was a medical secretary before her retirement.

#294 - James Ross Runyon (11th Gen.) is now a research chemist for Sandoz Chemicals in Basel, Switzerland. He holds a B. S. in Chemistry from Mich. Tech. Univ., a PhD. in Biochemistry from Iowa State Univ., and has done post-doctoral work at Max Planck Inst. in Gottingen, Germany.

#295 - Julia Mae Runyon (11th Gen.) received her B. S. from Mich. State Univ. and has been a medical technologist at Butterworth Hosp. in Grand Rapids, Mich. and a medical supervisor at Beaumont Hosp. in Royal Oaks, Mich. She is now a technical representative for DuPont Chemical Co.

#296 - Donald Alan Runyon (11th Gen.) received a B. A. in Psychology from Mich. State Univ. and a M. A. in Education from the Univ. of Nebraska. He is now Director of Housing at Ithaca Coll. in N. Y.

#183 - Wilbur Julien Trueman was active in the Intelligence Dept. during WW II and, afterward, went into the life insurance business. He is now in that business in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

#303 - Linda Louise Trueman (11th Gen.) is m. to Dale WEAVER and has been a secretary since her grad. from high school.

#304 - Eric Trueman (11th Gen.) attended college for 2 years and is now a salesman in the wholesale grocery business.

#185 - Walter Hocking Richards grad. from Oberlin in 1937 and is now Exec. Dir. of Rocky Mt. Methodist Homes, Inc. His wife Jeanne (Lesser) Richards (#307) is also a grad. of Oberlin Coll.

#187 - Nelson Francis Richards is a grad. of Oberlin, and his wife Helen (Porter) Richards (#318) received her R. N. from Buhl Hosp. School of Nursing in Sharon, Penn. They now res. in Valencia, Penn.

#188 - Barbara Gene (Richards) Fishel and her husband Leslie Henry Fishel (#324) are both graduates of Oberlin Coll.

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

#374 - Janet Shaw Carter is unmarried and res. in Torrance, Cal. She holds an A. B. from Wheaton Coll. and a M. S. in Occupational Therapy from the Univ. of So. Cal. She is a practicing occupational therapist.

#375 - Mary Sterling Carter received a B. S. in nursing from
the Univ. of Col. and is employed as a nurse. She was
622. m. on 17 May 1980 to Dr. Michael GRUBER, and they now
res. in Spokane, Wash.

#376 - James Sague Carter is a civil engineer and is unmarried. He received a B. S. from the Univ. of Vt. and is currently entering the Univ. of Denver to study for his M. B. A.

#407 - Francis Patrick Garvan. Mike received his B. A. in Political Science at Yale, his B. S. in Forestry at Wash. State Univ., and his M. A. in Forest Hydrology at the Univ. of Wash. He is presently a hydrologist. His wife, Susan (Drinker) Garvan (#408) is the dau. of Pemberton Hutchinson and Priscilla (Toland) Drinker.

#409 - Kim Waring (Garvan) Snyder is a grad. of Temple Univ.
and is a special needs teacher. Her husband, Gary Robert
623. Snyder (#410) is the son of Robert Clay and Mabel (Sten-
inger) Snyder.

#415 - Samuel Harris Carter was b. in Charlotte, N. C.

#416 - Jason Blaine Carter was b. in Piqua, O.

#448 - Steven Curtiss Pitchford (12th Gen.) was b. on 31 Mar 1978 in Bath, Me.

#449 - Dorothy Jean Pitchford (12th Gen.) was b. on 26 Apr 1979 in Bath, Me.

#251 - Andrew McClellan Carter received his education at Loomis Inst. and at Harvard, and is an investment manager.

#277 - Gwyneth (Campbell) Seay received degrees from Occidental Coll. and the Univ. of Cal. at Berkeley. She has a M.A. from Simmons Coll., and is a psychiatric social worker.

#278 - Donald Hocking Campbell is a grad. of Occidental Coll. and received his A. B. in Divinity from Union Seminary. He is a teacher at Marine School in Los Angeles, Cal., and is also an artist.

#284 - William McKenzie Runyon holds degrees in Political Science from Rutgers Univ. and in Journalism from the Univ. of Missouri. He is a magazine editor.

#285 - Patricia (Runyon) Frohling holds a B. A. in Psychology from New Jersey Coll. for Women (now Douglass Coll.) and in Library Science from the Univ. of Mich. She is now a homemaker.

#308 - Nelson Mark Richards III received his A. B. from Oberlin and his M. D. from Wisconsin. He is presently Medical Director of the Pa. Dept. of Health.

#309 - Walter Bruce Richards received his A. B. from Oberlin and his PhD. from the Univ. of Cal. He is a professor of physics at Oberlin.

#310 - Christopher Kerr Richards attended Oberlin and Cleveland State Coll., and is a computer programmer and designer in Denver, Col.

#311 - Rebecca Jeanne Richards received a B. S. from Keuka Coll., and is a registered nurse.

#319 - Willian Nelson Richards studied at General Motors Mechanical School and now owns Richards Automotive Service.

#320 - Richard Porter Richards grad. from Hiram Coll. in Ohio and from Duke Seminary in N. C.

#325 - Ruth Lynne (Fishel) Barry received her A. B. from the Univ. of Wisconsin and is in public relations at the Northwest Center in Seattle, Wash.

#326 - Lesley Gene Fishel received her A. B. from the Univ. of Washington and is a supervisor at Puget Sound Bank in Seattle where she lives.

#327 - Timothy Richards Fishel received his A. B. at the Univ. of Wisconsin and his L. L. B. at the Univ. of Wash. He is an attorney.

#328 - Andrew Morgan **Fishel** received his A. B. from Findlay Coll., and he is Ass't Manager at a sandwich shop in Seattle where he lives.

#329 - John Jefferson Fishel received his A. B. from Kalamazoo Coll. and is a building maintenance supervisor.

#360 - Frederick Willis Pratt's occupation is hydraulics mechanic. He resides in Southbridge.

SOURCES

Ward E. Pratt's Manuscript

Herbert E. Pratt's Manuscript

Trueman Manuscript prepared by Louisa (Bangs) Trueman

Phinehas Pratt And Some Of His Descendants by Franklin Stetson Pratt and Charles Herbert Pratt, Sr., 1897

Massachusetts Vital Records to 1850 (printed) for the towns of:

- Barre
- Brimfield
- Brookfield
- Cohasset
- Coleraine
- Dudley
- Hardwick
- Medway
- Newton
- Oakham
- Rutland
- Sturbridge
- Warren

Vital Records (original) of the towns of:

- Needham
- Southbridge

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Land and Probate Records for the counties of:

- Suffolk
- Middlesex
- Worcester

City Directories for the cities of Boston and Southbridge

U. S. Federal Census

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Brooklyn
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Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Longmeadow, Oct. 17, 1883, including Town Genealogy, published by the Town, 1884.

Lyon Memorial, Ed. by Robert B. Miller, 3 vols., Detroit, 1907.

Diary kept by Mehitable Pratt, 5th Generation.

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